THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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ONWARD TO RICHMOND!

Another Brilliant Action with the Rebels.

The Enemy Still in Full Retreat.

McClellan Pushing Him to the Wall.

The Rebels Driven Across the Chickahominy.

THE BATTLE AT WILLIAMSBURG.

Interesting and Graphic Account of Hancock's Famous Bayonet Charge.

The Wonderful Infantry Charge of the Rebels.

NAPOLEONIC MOVEMENTS OF M'CLELLAN

The Change on the Field of Battle on His Taking Command.

SOME OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING

The Rapid Following Up of His Successes by McClellan.

GENERAL SCOTT'S OPINION.

THE ROADS TO RICHMOND.

THE VERY LATEST,

&c., &c., &c.

Most brilliant and gratifying news continues to pour in from General McClellan's headquarters: on Sunday at Yorktown, on Monday in front of Williamsburg, on Tuesday in Williamsburg, and on Wednesday ten miles beyond—on the banks of the Chickahominy. We give all the details of the important operations on these four days that our space will permit. Our special reporter's account of Hancock's famous bayonet charge, and of the splendid manœuvres of Wheeler's New York battery on receiving the wonderful charge of three thousand rebel infantry, show the pluck, skill and endurance of the American soldier.

THE NEWS.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. MARCY TO DR. MARCY.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 8 1862.

DR. E. E. MARCY:—

General McClellan on the 5th inst. had a most decisive victory.

Only about *thirty thousand of our troops were engaged against fifty thousand of the best rebel troops.*

Our men fought most valiantly, and used the bayonet freely, which the rebels could not stand. They fought well until they felt the cold steel, when they took to their heels and ran like hounds, leaving their dead, wounded and sick upon our hands.

Joe Johnston led them in person.

They have lost several of their best officers.

R. B. MARCY.

RETREAT OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Battle of Williamsburg—Operations of the Fourth Corps.

WHEN THEY STARTED AND WHERE THEY INTENDED TO GO.

On Friday, May 2, at night, the rebel forces began their retreat from the position at Lee's Mill and the other works which had been occupied by their right, and which stretch in a nearly continuous line down to the James river. Transportation for medical stores, &c., was furnished to the Chickahominy river, as appears by an order found in the fort after their departure. By another order found, and which is dated Saturday, May 3, General Cobb was ordered to send captains of companies that were to be on picket that night to headquarters, in order that those captains might be instructed in relation to the roads to be taken by them that night. Before daylight on Sunday not a man was left, and at six in the morning on that day Lieutenant B. Frank Fisher, United States Signal Corps, from his tower on our front, made the discovery that the enemy's fort nearest to us was empty. Here was a disappointment for somebody; for preparations had actually been made to storm that very fort on Sunday night. However, we had it at a cheaper rate. On General Smith's front, also, the discovery of the enemy's retreat was made at a very early hour, and from both points word was at once sent to General Keyes. Close after it came information from General Sumner that the enemy was in full retreat toward Williamsburg by the Halfway House. General Keyes at once ordered forward Graham's brigade, of Couch's division, Colonel Adams commanding; Negley's brigade, of Casey's division, the Fifth regiment United States cavalry, Major Whittlesey, and three batteries of light artillery. This force concentrated at Lee's Mill, where General Negley assumed the command, and the cavalry pushed forward toward Grove's Landing, on the James river while the infantry and artillery took the road towards the Halfway House.

At noon on Sunday, the whole Fourth corps was ordered forward, and moved at once.

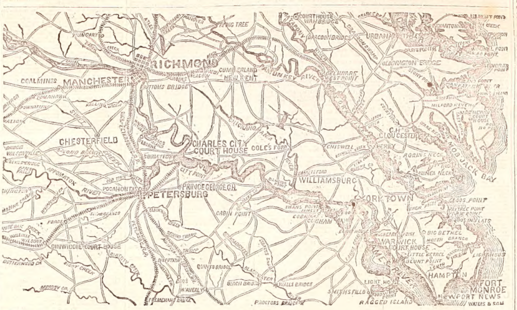
HOW STRONG LEE'S MILL WAS.

As we approached the fort at Lee's Mill there was the gratification of a strange curiosity at every step. For so many days we had endeavored to learn the exact position of the various batteries, pits, ditches, etc., and puzzled our brains in vain, that now when the knowledge came it had an especial charm: an enigma was solved at every step, and the solution was in itself nearly equal to the pleasure of a victory.

But the real fortifications at Lee's Mill came upon us with entire novelty. We had never seen them. We had had no conception of their strength, and had not begun to estimate it. Imagine a wide valley, two miles in width, gradually rising on the farther side to a height of considerable elevation, which commands every inch of the lower ground that sweeps all around it—every inch of the low ground, moreover, flooded, swampy, or obstructed so that the progress of any considerable body of men across it is the simplest impossibility—imagine this, and you may form some idea of the natural features

THE ROUTE TO RICHMOND.

The Line of the Chickahominy—The Roads from Williamsburg to the Rebel Capital.



of the position at Lee's Mill; but only the sight of it can convey a full idea of its absolute impregnability, if held with the proper number of men and guns. From a prisoner we learn that Magruder, when it was determined to retreat, got drunk and swore terribly—worse, perhaps, than the army did "in Flanders"—and wanted to know where they could fight the Yankees, if not there. As Magruder does get drunk, the rest of the story is credible.

CHIVALRY AND THE LAST DITCH.

Within the fort we found a characteristic feature of chivalrous warfare in the shape of percussion shells, buried in the roads in such a manner that the foot of either a man or horse might come in contact with the percussion cap and explode the shell. One of these killed one man and wounded five. Numbers of them were dug up.

A SKIRMISH.

From the examination of the fort we were diverted by a report that the enemy was not far ahead, and after a hard ride to the front we found that a cavalry skirmish had already taken place in the road, and had quickened the enemy's pace. Hooker's division, of Heintzelman's corps, moreover, had crossed our front, gotten to the left of the left wing, and was then engaged in the exchange of a sharp fire of musketry with the enemy. Soon after Gibson's battery, engaged in Hooker's front, was roughly handled by the enemy, lost three caissons, and was compelled to abandon a famed gun, which, however, the enemy got away. Smith's division, of the Fourth corps, moved up and took position to Hooker's right, near nightfall; and so closed the Sunday.

OUT O'NIGHT.

During the night it began to rain, and our men, all without shelter, many even without blankets, had a hard time of it, and were of course drenched before day. Experience only can appreciate a night passed in such a way, and be properly disgusted at it. To dwell upon it to the inexperienced is a waste of words.

OUR POSITION.

Shortly after day we began to find out exactly where we were, and the enemy made a similar discovery somewhat later. Our proximity in force was, it seems, somewhat of a surprise to him. He had thought we could not get up within reach for two or three days yet, and had already begun his retreat from Williamsburg; but the rapidity of our movements changed that, and Secesh was actually compelled to turn back and fight for the salvation of his army. We might say, without exaggeration, that the Southern army has relays of fortifications at short distances all the way on the road to Richmond. The peninsula is honeycombed with batteries, and, overtake them where we may the rebels will doubtless have forts from which to fight us. So it proved here. We had approached Williamsburg from a direction a little south of east, on the regular Yorktown road, and right on the road, in sight of the steeples of the quaint old capital, we found Fort Magruder, a large enclosed work, in which were thirteen guns. To the north and south of it were redoubts, which established a fortified line of three miles in extent, in which the enemy had twenty-one guns. Every approach was well covered by his guns. The approach on the front was obstructed by a heavy abatis, and the trees were felled for a mile to give his guns the clearest possible sweep.

DISTILLATION BEGUN.

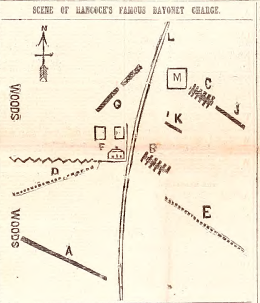
At about eight A. M. they determined to interrupt our further examination of their little arrangements, and threw out a body of infantry to their right, which soon exchanged fire with the advance of Hooker's division. Though it did not at first seem serious, this fire was exchanged intermittently for a good while. Some light batteries became engaged in it, and drove the enemy pretty hard, until unluckily they got under fire of the enemy's heavier guns, when they, of course, got the worst of it. Bramhall's New York battery, in particular, had gotten into a scrape, and a very hard fight took place in the endeavor to save it. All the horses were either killed or wounded, the guns were mired, and, though our men fought well and hard, the enemy poured his infantry out lavishly at the right time and in the right place, and finally carried away the guns with a most terrible chorus of yelps and cheers.

It was near noon, and the enemy, encouraged by his success on our left, was disposed to push harder in the same direction. Two divisions of the Fourth corps were now on the field, and Peck's brigade, of Couch's division, with two regiments of Devens' brigade—the Seventh Massachusetts, Col. Russell, and the Second Rhode Island, Col. Frank Wheaton—in all about six thousand men, were pushed in to the right of Hooker, stopped the enemy's advance, and perhaps saved Hooker entirely. Peck's position was not one that afforded a chance for any brilliant display, but it required the most stubborn resistance, and he maintained it handsomely all day, and repulsed every attempt that the enemy made to advance. Hampered by his position in the woods, and equally, perhaps, by his orders he could not go on, and was thus kept under such a fire that it is a miracle his loss proved so small. For a great portion of the time his men were flat on their faces, and many of their wounds were received in that position. But the woods all around the place were cut to shreds with grapeshot. General Peck, late in the afternoon, was supported by Palmer's brigade, of Casey's division, and thus formed a very strong centre.

Still there was no advance, and "every one wondered."

But while thus on the left and centre, with a medicum of reverse, we at best did little better than hold our own, the right presented a more grateful spectacle

SCENE OF HANCOCK'S FAMOUS BAYONET CHARGE.



A—Point at which the Confederates emerged from the wood and formed.
B—First position of Wheeler's battery.
C—Second position of Wheeler's battery
D—Skirmishers of Fifth Wisconsin and Forty-third New York.
E—Skirmishers of Sixth Maine.
F—Farm House and Barns.
GH—Line of Forty-third New York and Fifth Wisconsin regiments.
J—Line of Sixth Maine regiment.
K—Point at which the rebel line was charged and broke.
L—Road of Hancock's advance.
M—First redoubt taken by Hancock.

OUR RIGHT.

Smith's division was formed on the right front of our line of battle, and some portion of its artillery bothered the enemy at long range, while its three brigades of infantry were held in hand ready to participate when called upon. They were called upon soon. From a native we had learned of a good road that led through the woods to our right, and approached the enemy's position upon a side from which we had not hitherto seen it. General Hancock's brigade, with Wheeler's New York battery, was accordingly sent out by this road. After a long and cautious march through the woods, and a wide circuit which opened in full view of the York river, the head of the column found an unmistakable evidence that the enemy had expected an advance by this way. To the left of the line of march there was a wide, full dam, and there for some distance the road had formerly run close by the water side but the dam had now been so raised that the road was flooded and impassable for a considerable distance. No time was to be lost, and a party at once got to work to cut a new road through the woods over a steep hill, and did the work as well as circumstances would permit. But the bed of the new road was of yellow clay, and as the rain poured down and softened it the artillery sank deeper and deeper into it at every turn of the wheels. Still all toiled on bravely and with a will, and finally came out to a wide open field in full view of three redoubts of considerable size, but not pierced for cannon. Why the enemy had occupied these works at all I would be difficult to say, for no sooner was our fire opened upon the nearest than the rebels burst out of it in complete stampede, and made good time in a safe direction. So they did also from the second and third, which stood in line with one another across the plain upon which our column advanced. At this time, about two P. M., General Hancock sent back word to the division commander, General Smith, that he had a fair chance to go on, and that if well supported he could certainly carry Fort Magruder. General Smith had a short time before asked permission to go forward, and had been ordered to remain where he was, but he sent General Hancock's message to General Sumner, with a renewed request for permission to go forward. Orders came, in answer, for him to go on, with his whole division, in Hancock's support. Scarcely, however, had he spoken a few necessary preliminary words to the officers about him before the order just given was countermanded by General Sumner and General Smith was ordered to retain his men exactly in the position they then held. By this last order two hours of incalculable value were lost to our army

HANCOCK WANTS TO GO AHEAD.

Several times General Hancock sent back urgent appeals for more force, but none was sent, and he was compelled to remain in the position he had taken near the first redoubt. Doubtless the enemy supposed this to be the result of timidity. They in turn determined to advance, hoping, perhaps, to repeat what they had already done on our left. Out of this movement of theirs grew what proved to be the fight of the day—a fight that was in itself a hard fought and beautiful battle, a battle in which each side must have learned to respect the courage of the other, and which sheds glory upon every man engaged in it

THE FORCE ENCOUNTERED BY HANCOCK.

Different statements have been made as to the force the enemy had engaged in this movement. One prisoner stated that there were six regiments, and another that they were led by two generals. It is probable that there were two brigades, or parts of two. One of these was General Early's, and comprised the Fifth North Carolina and Twenty-fourth Virginia regiments and a Georgia regiment. Dead men were found on the field in the uniform of the Louisiana Tigers. Beyond this we cannot designate the regiments, but it would be safe to state the force at three thousand. On our part this force was encountered by the Sixth Maine, the Fifth Wisconsin and the Forty-third New York regiments, and Captain Wheeler's battery of volunteer artillery, with some guns also, we believe, of Captain Kennedy's battery; but Captain Kennedy was on duty in another part of the field.

THE FIELD.

General Hancock's position was in an open plain of about two miles in length from north to south, and about a mile in width. He had entered it at the northerly end, and at the other stands Fort Magruder. About a mile and a half above Fort Magruder, and half a mile away from the line of woods that bounds the plain on the left, are a farmhouse and two barns. A fence stretches from this farmhouse to the woods. Between the farmhouse and Fort Magruder are two redoubts, and three hundred yards above the farmhouse is the first redoubt. Around this farmhouse General Hancock's men were posted. Wheeler's battery was in position by the corner of the farm towards the plain, and commanded the whole field below it. Behind, and well toward the first redoubt on the left, was the Sixth Maine regiment, and between the farmhouse and the first redoubt on the right were the Fifth Wisconsin and Forty-third New York regiments. Skirmishers from the latter were thrown out in the woods on our right and far in advance; skirmishers of the Fifth Wisconsin were in advance on the open field, and skirmishers of the Sixth Maine were in advance, also in the open field, on our left.

ALL READY.

Under cover of the wood, and directly through it, the enemy advanced from the neighborhood of Fort Magruder, doubtless tempted, as we have said, by the bait of a battery of beautiful field pieces. From the sharp fire of the skirmishers in the woods on our right came the first intimation of a movement in that direction, and then put all on the alert. By the field pieces, the great central point of interest, every man was in his place, and many eyes turned with deep interest on the handsome and intellectual face of their commander, the amiable gentleman and gallant soldier, Capt. Wheeler, of the New York Volunteer Artillery. He was not only in his place, but it was eminently the right place, and he was the right man in it. Down the lines, too, of the infantry regiments all was steady, and the jaded men, who had bivouacked the night before in mud and rain, and were dabbled from head to foot with the one and wet to the skin with the other, stood up in their places like heroes, though they did not look exactly as if they were on parade. They did not have the parade dress, nor had they either the parade faces.

SPLENDID ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY.

Still the fire grew hotter in the woods, and in a few minutes, at a point fully half a mile away from the battery, the enemy's men began to file out of the cover and form in the open field. It was a bold and proved an expensive way to handle men. Wheeler opened his guns on the instant, and the swath of dead that subsequently marked the course of the brigade across the open field began at that spot. At the same moment also the skirmishers in the field began their fire. Still the enemy formed across the opening with admirable rapidity and precision, and as coolly as if the fire had been directed elsewhere, and then came on at the double quick step, in three distinct lines, firing as they came. All sounds were lost for a few moments in the short roar of the field pieces, and in the scattered rattle and rapid repetition of the musketry. Naturally their fire could do us, under the circumstances, but little harm, and thus we had them at a fair advantage, and every nerve was strained to make the most of it. Still they came on. They were dangerously near. Already the skirmishers to the left had fallen back to their line, and the skirmishers to the right had taken cover behind the rail fence that ran from the house to the woods, but from thence they blazed away earnestly as ever. Yet the guns are out there, and they are what these fellows want; and in the next instant the guns are silent. For a moment, in the confusion and the smoke, one might almost suppose that the enemy had them; but in a moment more the guns emerge from the rear side of the smoke cloud, and away they go across the field to a point near the upper redoubt. There again they are unlimbered, and again they play away, farther back also go the skirmishers. And now for a few moments the rebels had the partial cover of the farm and outbuildings; but they saw that they had all their work to do over, and so they came on again. Once more they are in a fair open field, exposed both to artillery and musketry; but this time the distance they have got to go is not so great. They move rapidly; there, however, is another dangerous line of infantry; they are near to us; but we also are near to them. Scarcely a hundred yards were between them and the guns when our skirmish fire became silent; the lines of the Fifth Wisconsin and the Forty-third New York formed up in close order to the right of the battery, the long range of musket barrels came to one level, and one terrible volley tore through the rebel line. In a moment more the same long range of muskets came to another level—the order to charge with the bayonet was given, and away went the two regiments with one glad cheer. Gallant as our foes undoubtedly were, they couldn't meet that. But few brigades mentioned in history have done better than that brigade did. For a space which was generally estimated at three quarters of a mile they had advanced under the fire of a splendidly served battery, and with a cloud of skirmishers stretched across their front, whose fire was very destructive; and if, after that, they had not the nerve to meet a line of bayonets that came towards them like the spirit of destruction incarnate, it need not be wondered at. They broke and fled in complete panic. One hundred and forty-five were taken prisoners. Nearly five hundred were killed and wounded.

It is to the eternal honor of our own men that they had looked upon this advance of the enemy's line with a spirit of generous admiration, and that they spoke to their prisoners in a different manner from that which they use towards prisoners generally.

This took place at about half-past four P. M. and, as will be seen, was altogether a "side fight."

WHAT WAS IT ALL FOR?

On the whole field together we had been all day in very nearly the same place, and it seemed very much as if there was a muddle, or at least a want of general direction or of any apparent purpose. Gen. Keyes, who had been very active all day, was everywhere, and saw personally to all that was done within his corps; but he was subordinate. Was there any plan of action all that day? Or had we pursued a fugitive army only to "hold our own" when we got up to it? Such queries ran through many minds that day.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN COMES UP.

At exactly five P. M. Gen McClellan came up. In a few minutes he had gathered around him nearly all the general officers then accessible, heard the accounts of each, and seemed to see at once and very clearly just how matters stood. Scarcely ten minutes had elapsed after his arrival on the field before he gave the order to support Gen. Hancock and to press the advantage already gained in that direction; and in five minutes more seven thousand men were on the march for that point. Night fell before they reached it, and no more was done that day; but there, as a subsequent examination proved, was the enemy's weak point, and the General saw at once what, alas! a whole army had blundered over all day.

ANOTHER BIVOUAC.

Weary with a hard day's work, all sank down, rapid, through where they stood that night, and, thanks to ploughed land and a whole day's rain, the soldiers' bed for once was soft.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

One hundred and three men wounded during the day had been brought into the hospital near headquarters, and, under the personal supervision of Dr. Joseph R. Brown, Medical Director of the Fourth corps, their wounds were all dressed by nine P. M. Of the killed and wounded in Hooker's division we cannot at present speak, but the whole loss in the Fourth will not exceed fifty killed and two hundred and thirty wounded.

WHAT THE NEXT DAY BROUGHT.

At daylight we found all the forts in our front, and Williamsburg itself, completely abandoned by the rebel army, save only the dead and wounded. All along the roads and in the woods we found the enemy's dead left unburied, and his wounded in their agonies. Every barn was full of them, and every house in Williamsburg also, and the enemy's loss cannot have been less than a thousand killed and wounded.

OTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

BALTIMORE, May 8, 1862.

The following is from the *American's* account of the battle at Williamsburg:—

The battle before Williamsburg on Monday was a most warmly contested engagement. Owing to the roughness of the country and bad condition of the roads, but a small portion of our troops could be brought into action.

General Sickles' Excelsior Brigade and General Hooker's division bore the great brunt of the battle, and fought most valiantly throughout, though greatly overpowered by numbers and the superior position and earthworks of the enemy. The approaches to their works were a series of ravines and swamps, while rain fell in torrents throughout the day. The men had also been lying on their arms all the previous night in a wood, and were soaked with the rain and chilled with cold.

The battle raged from early in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, when General McClellan arrived with fresh troops, and relieved the troops of General Hooker, who were nearly prostrate with fatigue and exposure, whilst the Third Excelsior regiment of Sickles' brigade had its ranks terribly thinned by the balls of the enemy. They are represented as having fought with such imprudent bravery that not less than two hundred of them were killed and wounded.

After the arrival of General McClellan the enemy were fiercely charged by Hancock's brigade, and were driven within their works before nightfall with heavy loss.

Nearly seven hundred of their dead were left on the field, with many wounded, though most of the latter were carried into Williamsburg. Our loss was less than three hundred killed and about seven hundred wounded.

Night having come on, we occupied the battle field, the enemy having been driven within his works, and our force laid on their arms, prepared to storm the works in the morning.

At daylight on Tuesday morning General McClellan sent out scouts, while preparing to move on the enemy's works, who soon reported that he had again taken his flight during the night.

The works of the enemy and the city of Williamsburg were then taken.

Fort Magruder was a most extensive work, capable of prolonged defence; but the enemy had abandoned it early in the night, retreating in the greatest alarm and confusion, as described by a few negro women who were found in the town.

A large number of wagons, munitions, and considerable store provisions were found in the town, whilst the road was strewn for many miles with arms and accoutrements.

A number of deserters also made their escape and came within our lines, who stated that they had received intelligence that large numbers of federal troops were landing on York river, above Williamsburg, to flank them.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Our lists of killed and wounded are, of course, incomplete and imperfect. We give the names as far as known:—

THE EXCELSIOR OR SICKLES BRIGADE.

KILLED.

Captain Farrett.
Captain Willard.
Lieutenant Dalley.

WOUNDED.

Assistant Adjutant General Hart was struck by four balls.
Colonel Dwight, wounded and taken prisoner, but left behind by the rebels.
Major Holt, seriously, while leading on his men.
Captain Greenleaf, severely.
Captain Johnson, seriously.
Captain Waterman, seriously.
Lieutenant Hartney, seriously.
Lieutenant Marcus, seriously.
Sergeant Major Clarke, seriously.
Sergeant Packard, seriously.

The body of Captain Willard was rifled of his watch and money by the enemy, as were many of our dead. His remains are en route for New York.

FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY.

CAPTAIN SMITH COMMANDING.

KILLED.

R. C. Leavey.

WOUNDED.

Corporal W. H. Pike, severely wounded.
Robert Flan, severely wounded.
George Cipley, severely wounded.
Jno. Johnson, slightly.
E. G. Yallow, slightly.

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

COLONEL SAMUEL B. HAYMAN COMMANDING.

KILLED.

First Lieutenant Patrick H. Hayes.
First Lieutenant J. O'Rielly.
Sergeant John Gallagher, Co. F.
Corporal McDevitt, Co. F.
Corporal Thomas Burke, Co. F.
Corporal W. Bussell, Co. F.
Patrick Mangam, Co. B.
Bernard Eagan, Co. B.
W. Stevenson, Co. E.
W. Ryan, Co. E.
John Hickey, Co. G.
Thomas Martin, Co. G.
John Galler, Co. G.
Patrick McArdle, Co. G.
John Green, Co. G.
W. Martindale, Co. I.
Philip Turner, Co. I.
George P. Bick, Co. I.
Byron A. Ford, Co. I.
Lafayette Morrow, Co. I.
John O'Neill, Co. K.
Jas. McGuire, Co. K.

WOUNDED.

Captain Jas. F. McGuire.
Captain Wm. DeLacey.
Lieutenant Flannel, Co. G.
Second Lieutenant John Massey.
Second Lieutenant Edward W. Brown.
Second Lieutenant James Smith.
Sergeant Owen Hamburg, Co. K.
Sergeant Fergus Greeley, Co. G.
Corporal John Collins, Co. C.
Corporal Pat Triggin, Co. C.
Corporal James Boyle, Co. G.
Corporal Hugh White, Co. A.
Corporal James A. Draw, Co. B.
Corporal James McGary, Co. F.
Corporal Michael Kelly, Co. G.
Corporal Dermott Coorcey, Co. G.
Corporal Thomas Campbell, Co. G.

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

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Fire at Jamaica, L. I.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 8, 1862.

About nine o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the bakery and dwelling of Andrew Cheshire. The building was nearly destroyed, together with Pettit's harness shop. The building was owned by G. Edwards. Loss about two thousand dollars. Mr. Cheshire's loss is about $1,000; insured in the Equitable Insurance Company for $1,000, and in the Farmers' Insurance Company for $400. Edwards is insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company for $1,000.

Fire at Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, May 8, 1862.

About one A. M. a fire broke out in Miller's bookbindery, in the *Register* block. The building was destroyed. It was occupied by the United States Express, the office of the Sandusky *Register*, T. Hosmer, wholesale liquor merchant, and Bear & Son, produce and commission dealers. Total loss $35,000. Insured for $11,000.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL Mail Steamships BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. CHINA, Capt. Anderson. ASIA, Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. CANADA, Capt. Muir. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie. AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage $130
Second cabin passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage $110
Second cabin passage 60

America, Capt. Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 14.
Australasian, Capt. Anderson, leaves New York Wednesday, May 21.
Niagara, Capt. Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 28.
Scotia, Capt. Judkins, leaves New York Wednesday, June 4.
Europa, Capt. Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 11.
Persia, Capt. Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 18.
Africa, Capt. Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 25.
China, Capt. Anderson, leaves New York Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION. RETURN TICKETS, LONDON AND BACK.
First class $160
Third class 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday, May 10
ETNA .... Saturday, May 17
EDINBURG .... Saturday, May 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
Do. to London .... 80 | Do. to London 33
Do. to Paris .... 85 | Do. to Paris 38
Do. to Hamburg .... 85 | Do. to Hamburg 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: First cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in watertight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to William Inman, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to Alexander Malcolm, 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. Seymour & Co.; in London to Eives & Macey, 61 King William street; in Paris to Jules Decoue, 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to John G. Dale, 111 Walnut street; or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on SATURDAY, MAY 10, at 12 o'clock M., for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:—
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will sail from New York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, MAY 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin .... $95 a $135,
according to state room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin .... $30 a $50,
with very superior accommodations. Suits of Rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement. No Berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen, and engagements made for freight or passage, on application to Chas. A. Whitney, at the office, No. 7 Broadway, New York.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY. STEAM TO LONDON, HAMBURG, HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON. The favorite first class and elegant iron mail steamship HAMMONIA, H. F. Schwensen, Commander, carrying the United States mail, sails from pier 21, North river, foot of Fulton street, positively on SATURDAY, May 17, and takes passengers for London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton, at the following rates:—
First Cabin $100
Second Cabin 60

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE WIVES OF SOLDIERS NOW at the war will be held on Monday, May 12, at the Rotunda in the City Hall Park, to receive their money as usual.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWER UPON the Metropolitan Police, Relating to the Inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Section 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers; and thereupon, and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board (but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer), who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers, and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers, shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure; and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied in or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection and with the limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, whenever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler shall be the one certified.

Sec. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the mean time, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioners of Police.

Sec. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, 413 BROOME STREET, CORNER OF ELM, NEW YORK, May 1, 1862.

In conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April —, 1862," all persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler or boilers in the Metropolitan Police district, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police in writing, between this date and the 28th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made forthwith; and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock 1¼ inches [illegible]

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIanoforte for sale; elegantly carved legs and case, overstrung bass, full iron plate, lined with satinwood, and has all the modern improvements; made to order; been in use seven months; cost $500; for $250, including Stool and Cover. Also Parlor Furniture at a sacrifice. Inquire at 79 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

ARMY CALLS—THE CHARACTERISTIC QUADRILLE and battle piece, composed by H. Stoepel and played by the orchestra at Wallack's theatre every night. Price 75 cents. Copies sent by mail. FIRTH, POND & CO., Publishers, 547 Broadway, New York.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER WOULD TAKE ONE OR two more pupils for instruction on the Pianoforte at their residences. Beginners will be specially attended to. Terms $3 per month. Address Ada, box 182 Herald office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE LESSONS IN MUSIC and painting in exchange for board. Address F. Taylor, station D.

A NEW AND SIMPLE, BUT VERY THOROUGH method of instruction for the piano, by a well qualified lady teacher. Particular care taken with beginners. Terms moderate. Address J. K., box 145 Herald office.

A BASS SINGER WANTED—FOR A QUARTETTE choir in an Episcopal church; must be fully qualified, perfectly familiar with the service, and bring high testimonials. Address Choir, Herald office.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN, For Churches, Chapels, Schools and Drawing Rooms, 293 Broadway.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859), which the brilliant performance of THALBERG, VILANOVA and MLLE. WELLIS have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents.
GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.
The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tone, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates.
Prices at the depot, $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $225, $250, $300, $340, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to E. FABREGUETTES, Jr., 293 Broadway, Importer of Russian Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

ELEGANTLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, almost new, for sale immediately.—Cost $300, is seven octave, large scale, round corners, scroll legs, iron frame, grand action, powerful tone of the purest quality; Stool, Cover, &c. Apply during the day or evening at 121½ Twentieth street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY FINE ROSEWOOD seven octave Piano, made in the best manner, with all the latest improvements; warranted. Inquire at 128 East Twenty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.

FIRST CLASS SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTES, WARranted for three years, at extremely low prices. P. LYNCH, 917 Broadway, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LA SIGNORA ELIZA VALENTINI PARAVALLI, PROfessor of Singing and Piano, has removed to 61 Prince street, second floor, corner of Marion street, two blocks from Broadway, where she teaches, and can be seen every day from 12 till 5 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR A COUNTRY CHURCH, IN THE vicinity of the city, a person to play a melodeon and conduct the psalmody on Sunday, to whom a fair salary will [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION AS governess in a family about visiting Europe; she speaks the French, Spanish, German and English languages, and possesses good musical abilities. For particulars address A. B., box 203 Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED BEDROOM IN COMPENsation for thorough instruction in the French language and music, by an experienced teacher, with use of his piano if needed. The highest and best references given. Address Sigma, Herald office.

THE REBELLION.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & THOMSON, Merchant and Military Tailors, 470 Broadway, New York,
Desire to invite the attention of officers of the army and navy to their house, which has been patronized for a number of years by many officers, including the most prominent in both branches of the service, who, by their continued patronage, acknowledge their approval of the superior uniforms and citizens' dress furnished by the establishment. Gentlemen at a distance, whose measures are not on the books, will at their request have measuring cards sent to them by mail.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—VOSBURGH Chasseurs.—Good men wanted to fill up a company. Apply to Capt. D. W. Digges, 270 Grand street.

ONE LIEUTENANT, &C.—RECRUITS WANTED. NOW is the opportunity. One more chance to serve your country in the Fifty-third regiment, Fifth Eagle brigade, commanded by Gen. A. Buckingham, late Major of the Seventy-first regiment N. Y. S. M. All parties wishing to act as non-commissioned officers must apply immediately to secure positions to Captain W. S. UPHAM, 3[illegible] street, Recruiting office, N. Y. C.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, ON HAND for sale; also Staffs, Mountings, Trimmings, Eagles, Balls, Spear Heads, &c. Ornamental Painting and Embroidering on silk. HOJER & GRAHAM, 97 Duane street.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS—WANTED, FOR the United States Marine Corps, able bodied, intelligent, unmarried men, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, not less than five feet four and a half inches high, and of good character.
Soldiers serving in this corps perform duty in navy yards and on board of vessels of war.
Pay from $13 to $24 per month, with abundance of clothing, board and medical attendance, furnished by the government.
Apply at the Rendezvous, 18 Bowery, or at the Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.
A. GARLAND, Major Commanding.

15 MEN WANTED—TO FILL A COMPANY IN THE Fifty-third regiment N. Y. S. V. (Vosburgh Chasseurs), Colonel G. A. Buckingham, now stationed at the foot of Eightieth street. Recruits furnished with uniforms and sent to camp at once. Apply to Lieutenant C. Halle, 161 Pearl street, corner of Chatham.

FURNITURE.

A FAIR PRICE GIVEN FOR SECOND HAND FURNIture, Mirrors and Carpets, at 620 Hudson street, corner of Perry. All calls promptly attended to, by addressing a line. Furniture as above. Country calls attended to.

A BEDROOM SUIT OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid Chestnut Chamber Suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 523 Canal street, opposite Wooster. [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle aged and experienced colored woman, as travelling maid; can speak French and Spanish; can give good references. Can be seen at No. 1 King st.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A SItuation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Has city reference. Can be seen at 111 West 15th st., in the rear.

A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT NURSE, OF NEAT habits, affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of an infant; is highly recommended. Call for two days at her present employer's, 58 West 14th st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family; best of reference. Call at 118 York st., Brooklyn, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; has no objection to do chamberwork or go a short distance in the country; good city references. Call for two days at 474 Cherry st., near Corlears st.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION FOR A servant, who has been with her a long time, as seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; is good and kind to children and perfectly reliable. Apply at 131 West 45th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; or would take care of children; no objection to go in the country. Best of city references. Call at 121 West 25th st.

A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble young woman; is a good cook and a good washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. Best of city reference from her last place, where she has lived a long time. Call at 123 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging, and good to children; the best city reference given. Apply at 13 6th st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, AC.—WANTED—SITUAtions, by two respectable women; one as experienced cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; both trustworthy and obliging; best city reference can be given. Call at 119 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS LAUNdress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. No objection to the country. Good reference if required. Call at 83 11 st., between 5th and 6th aves.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 83 West 43th st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS EITHER [illegible]

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW, WHO has lost her own home, has a most lovely female child, one month old; wishes to adopt it in some first class family; good reference given and required. Apply for one week to Mrs. Bergus, 115 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue, in the rear.

C. E. C.—LETTER OF MARCH 31 JUST RECEIVED to-day, May 3. Imagine my chagrin and disappointment. I must see or hear from you instantly. Come down to the city. FAIRY.

H. A. O. WILL FIND A LETTER AT STATION D, Astor place.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN DILLON, YORKville. Left home on March 7 for Washington. Any tidings of him will be thankfully received by his wife, Dora Dillon. Address Yorkville, N. Y., Post office. Washington papers please copy.

IF JAMES JONES, COOPER, WILL CALL AT THE corner of Sackett and Columbia streets, Brooklyn, he will hear of something to his advantage at P. Fogarty's, for one week.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF MR. E. HARrison, lately of Toronto, and Thirty-third street, in this city, he would oblige the Doctor by leaving his address at the Herald office.

MISSING—SINCE MONDAY MORNING LAST, A GIRL, named Catharine Mahoney, aged 12 years; had on a red merino dress, gray sack, blue woollen hood. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her afflicted parents, at 131st street and Tenth avenue, Manhattanville.

M. M.—YOUR FRIEND R. R. IS OUT OF THE CLUB house. Meet him at the same place as last, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. R. R.

WILLIAM CAMPION CLIFFORD.—ANY INFORMAtion of the whereabouts of Wm. C. Clifford will be thankfully received by Walter Elliott, Company K, Fifth Ohio Infantry, Winchester, Va.

5 O'CLOCK.—I WILL ATTEND, AS HERETOFORE, ON 10th inst., when I hope to be more successful in getting the desired information. All your friends are well, as I hope you are. M. was asking for you. PET.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, BEWARE.—ON MONday last a gentleman who was about leaving Washington city in the cars had his Pocketbook taken from his pocket. It contained twenty dollars in money and three drafts, drawn by the Treasurer on the Assistant Treasurer in New York. These drafts were as follows:—One numbered 3,561, for $150; one numbered 3,562, for $207 66, and the other numbered 3,563, for $133 12. As the payment of these drafts has been stopped dealers should be on their guard or they may be swindled by the sharpers who so adroitly obtained possession of the pocketbook. Nos. 3,562 and 3,563 were endorsed by the persons to whom they were made payable.

DOG LOST.—A WHITE AND TAN ENGLISH Spaniel. Five dollars reward will be paid for his return to 233 Pearl street.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

ing. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving him at 52 East Twenty-first street.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM A. A. FULLER'S farm, May 2, one light red Cow, heavy with calf; would come in within a few days. Whoever will return said cow to the farm, at Middle Village, Newtown, L. I., or at 473 West Thirty-fifth street, New York, will receive the above reward. A. A. FULLER.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, A little black Slut, with white breast; answers to the name of Fanny. The above reward will be given on returning her to 32 Howard street.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED, ON WEDNESDAY MORNing, 7th inst., a small black and tan Slut; had a red collar with a brass plate on. The above reward will be given by returning her to 116 West Nineteenth street.

$15 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM 39 HENRY STREET, on Sunday morning, a Black and Tan Slut; answers to the name of Pink; said slut weighs about ten pounds. The above reward will be paid by returning said slut to the above number.

DRY GOODS.

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES.—SILKS CLEANED in a superior manner, by a new method. We respectfully announce to the ladies of New York and vicinity that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleaning of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up. Silks, Bareges, Delaines, &c., &c., dyed, as usual, at the Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment. Only one office in New York. No office in the city of Brooklyn. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., offices Nos. 5 and 7 John street, New York, and 47 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, 274 BOWERY,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Bargains, Bargains, Bargains in White Quilts, Linen Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings.
ALSO
AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, 274 BOWERY,
Broche, Stella, Cashmere and Zephyr Shawls, at a great sacrifice, from the large auctions during the week.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL SALE.
I am now selling (notwithstanding the heavy tariff) Black Silks at lower prices than they have been sold in many years. We have all widths, from 22 to 40 inches wide, from 62 cents up; also Mantilla Silks, with very rich lustre. "Please note the address." W. K. PEYTON,
274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston street.

BRANCH OF THE PRINCESS CLOTHILDE HOOP Skirt Manufacturing Company, 35 Jane street. Skirts made to order, and old Skirts made over.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARpets, Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.
Oilcloths, Oilcloths, Oilcloths, Oilcloths, Oilcloths.
Matting, Matting, Matting, Matting, Matting, Matting.
Rugs, Table Covers, Shades, Mats, &c., at very low prices. All goods are guaranteed. Look for
HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

EAST INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS—BLACK and colored, plain, plaid and striped, the most durable material for summer wear. Also, Checked, Wash and Japanese Silks, Canton and Japanese Crapes, Yellow Nankeens, Seersucker, Buff Pongees, Lutongs, Curiosities, embroidered Pineapple Handkerchiefs and Fans, the newest, as well as every style. Novel American Indian Goods, Barkwork Fans, &c. Wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
LATEST BROADWAY STYLES
[illegible]

COAL.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. $7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy; $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $2 75 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.
NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, *and in the California and European Editions.*
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII..............................No. 137

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE HUNCHBACK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 844 Broadway.—JEALOUS WIFE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—REASON AND FOLLY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DEA FRITZ-CHUTE—CLAN COCK OF THE WILDERNESS—PRINCE AND THE WATCHMAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, 453 Broadway.—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—HARE-ISA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COM. NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., at all hours.—FLOWERS OF THE FOREST, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.—472 Broadway.—RECORD PATH.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—SOIREE MUSICALE.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

New York, Friday, May 9, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The news from General McClellan's army is full of hope for the Union, of glory for the young General himself, and is pregnant with ruin to the rebel cause. The occupation of Yorktown, with all its immense fortifications on Sunday, so rapidly followed by the attack upon and the capture of Williamsburg on Tuesday, has eventuated in a rapid pursuit of the enemy which has forced them across the Chickahominy, upon the left bank of which, at latest accounts, General McClellan had halted his army for a temporary rest previous to pressing on. The rebels had succeeded in destroying the bridges; but as there are two fords easy to be crossed, our troops will find no difficulty in continuing the pursuit, and, if necessary, driving the rebels from any intrenched position they may take up there—if, indeed, it be their intention to make a stand at that point. The graphic account of the fight at Williamsburg, from our special correspondent, which we give to-day, will be read with intense interest. Hancock's celebrated bayonet charge, the electric effect of General McClellan's presence at a great crisis of the battle, and the daring charge of a body of rebel infantry across an open plain, form striking incidents in the description.

In addition to the active operations of our land forces, we learn that the iron-clad gunboats at Fortress Monroe are by this time participating in the affair on the Chickahominy. The Galena, Aroostook and Port Royal started up the James river yesterday morning, at six o'clock, to cut off the river communication with the rebels on the Chickahominy. They had passed Day's Point before seven o'clock, and heavy firing was heard at that time. Meantime Sewall's Point was being evacuated by the rebels, and the Monitor, Naugatuck and a fleet of gunboats had left Fortress Monroe to take possession of the rebel stronghold on the Point.

We give a list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, as far as we have been able to obtain the names up to this time.

A despatch reached Fredericksburg, now in possession of General McDowell, yesterday, to the effect that the rebels had evacuated Norfolk. Thus it would appear that evacuation is the order of the day in all quarters.

The official report of Commodore Porter, recounting the capture of New Orleans and the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, is given in another column, together with the official despatch of Captain Theodorus Bailey, announcing the victory, and, as its result, in the glorious fact that "the way is clear and the rebel defences destroyed from the Gulf to Baton Rouge and probably to Memphis." From this it might be inferred that Commodore Farragut has gone up the river towards the latter city.

The news from the Southwest is important. A despatch from Cairo yesterday says that three brigades of General Buell's army had seized the portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Corinth and the Grand Junction, cutting off all communication between the two points. If they hold this section of the road they will completely divide the forces of General Beauregard, and render his position still more dangerous than before, if not utterly hopeless.

Some parties recently arrived from New Orleans announce that immense quantities of cotton and tobacco, sugar and molasses were being destroyed all along the river country, from that point to Memphis, both by the planters and the officers of the rebel government, who were running up the river in steamboats, aiding in the destruction of these staples.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill appropriating $30,000,000 for the pay of the army for the year ending June 30, 1863, was passed. The House bill making Port Royal, S. C., a port of entry was also passed. Messrs. Foster, Doolittle and Davis, were appointed a select committee, to which was referred the House resolution relative to the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee. The bill limiting the number of Major and Brigadier Generals was passed. It limits the number of Major Generals to thirty, and of Brigadiers to two hundred. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which lies over, declaring that it is inexpedient to inscribe on the colors of regiments the victories won over our own citizens. The bill establishing a Department of Agriculture was passed. The bill providing for the collection of taxes on lands in insurrectionary districts was explained by Mr. Doolittle, and then laid aside till to-day. The bill relating to the selection of jurors for the District of Columbia was passed. A bill to abolish the office of Marshal of the District of Columbia and establish that of Sheriff was introduced by Mr. Hale. Both these last named measures are designed to punish Marshal Lamon for his failure to propitiate the radicals with regard to fugitive slaves. The bill providing for the education of colored children was taken up, and an amendment adopted, repealing the black code of the District of Columbia. The Senate then adjourned.

No business of general importance was transacted by the House of Representatives. Mr. Lovejoy called up his bill to secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government to the end that freedom may remain forever the fundamental law of the land, and in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the government of the United States to make it so. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived by a vote of fifty against sixty-five.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have news from Hayti dated at Port au Prince on the 16th of April. The attitude of Spain was very threatening, towards Hayti, on account of her claim of one of the old territorial boundary lines, which enters between the two parts of the island like a wedge. France did not appear so well inclined to aid the Haytiens as she formerly professed to be, and much trouble was anticipated. The Haytiens think that the open violation of the Monroe doctrine will induce the United States to interfere in behalf of the republic. Coffee was abundant, and prices had declined. It is likely that a Haytien war ship, having a number of aristocratic notabilities on board, will soon touch at New York, on her way to France.

Rev. Dr. Bellows and wife, of this city, with nineteen young ladies, arrived in Baltimore on the 6th inst., *en route* for Fortress Monroe, where they will attend on the sick and wounded soldiers brought to that station.

Granada, to which point it is reported General Mansfield Lovell, with his New Orleans rebel soldiery, has retreated, is in Yalabusha county, Mississippi. It is at the junction of the Jackson and Ohio and Memphis and New Orleans railroads, about midway between Memphis and Jackson, and equidistant between the eastern and western boundaries of the State.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, delivered his annual message to the Legislature on the 7th inst. The document enters largely into the discussion of war matters, and the causes, progress and present condition of the rebellion. The Governor says Connecticut has furnished thirteen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight fighting men to the government, of whom two thousand three hundred and forty, being three months men, have returned; two hundred and twenty-eight were discharged, one hundred and ninety-one killed in battle, and thirty-one resigned—leaving still in the service ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

The subject of military instruction in the public schools was again brought up at the meeting of the Board of Education held on Wednesday evening. The merits of Quaker guns as suitable weapons with which to arm our school boys were fully discussed, and after a lively debate it was decided to make inquiry as to the expense which will attend the procuring of real guns, with bayonets. According to a statement of one of the members, we shall soon have an army of five thousand schoolboys, who, we may rest assured, will gladly lay down their books and slates to take up arms in defence of the Union.

The case of Haynes, first mate of the Nightingale, was submitted yesterday evening to the jury, under the charge of Judge Nelson. The jury had not agreed at the rising of the Court, and Judge Nelson informed the Marshal that if they came to a conclusion before ten o'clock last night Judge Smalley would come down and take their verdict; if not, they should be locked up until morning.

There not being a quorum of the Board of Aldermen present last evening, President Henry declared the Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

The American Bible Society, the Five Points Mission, the New York State Colonization Society, the American Congregational Union, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, held their anniversary meetings yesterday; but the all-absorbing news from the armies in the field occupies all our space, and we are again obliged to hold over our reports of their proceedings.

An adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was held yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that 2,090 persons were admitted to the different institutions during the week ending on the 3d inst., making a total of 7,111 remaining there on that date—a decrease of 110 on the preceding week. The cash receipts from the 25th of April to the 6th of May inclusive, amounted to $401,011 21, in which sum is included $160,000 received from the City Chamberlain, and $200,000 from the Comptroller.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday. Scarcely enough was doing to establish a basis of quotations. Dealers seemed to be in some degree at a pause, and the views of holders and buyers were so wide apart as to check sales. The former continued to manifest confidence in the article, while buyers were confining their purchases to small straggling lots at irregular prices, when desirable lots of any material size were held with firmness. The sales embraced about 120 a 150 bales, on the basis of 26½c., with some lots reported at 27c. Orders were plenty, and could not be filled at 25c. a 25¾. The flour market was heavy and lower, with sales at a decline of 10c. per bbl. Wheat was lower and nominal, while sales were quite limited. Corn was heavy and lower, with more doing at the concession. Western mixed sold, in store, at 52c. a 54c., and at 55c. a 56c., delivered. Pork was active at unchanged prices. Sales of mess were made at $12, and of prime at $10 a $10 12½. Sugars were firmer and ⅛c. per lb. higher, with sales, including New Orleans by auction, of about 2,200 hhds., with 30 boxes and 5,000 bags. Coffee was quiet. Freights were firm, with a fair amount of engagements.

RETURNING GOOD SENSE OF THE SOUTH.—The cordial reception that General Prentiss and his fellow prisoners met with in Memphis shows that the Union feeling in that city is stronger than was supposed. The events that have taken place at Pittsburg Landing and New Orleans have probably brought home the conviction to the minds of most people in that city that the rebellion is nearly played out. The General and his party were fairly loaded down with presents, and in return for their acts of kindness he made a speech, in which he told the crowd some bold truths about the deceptions practised upon them by the rebel leaders. These statements, notwithstanding that the Provost Marshal was present, were loudly cheered, showing that the public mind in Memphis is already prepared and willing for its transfer back to the protection of the old flag. The same cheering symptoms are being everywhere manifested in North Carolina, and as soon as the people of the other revolted States are assured of aid against their oppressors there is no doubt that this revulsion of feeling will become general. This being the case, we need have but little fear of the guerilla operations with which it is threatened to prolong the war. The Union men of the different States, as soon as they get arms in their hands, will be able to take care of these marauders.

The Rebel Rout in Virginia—A Dissolving View of the Rebellion.

General McClellan is vigorously pushing forward his victorious columns upon the retreating and demoralized forces of the enemy charged with the defence of Richmond. On Sunday he entered Yorktown; on Monday he was in front of the enemy's works at Williamsburg; on Tuesday he passed over them and into the ancient little city; on Wednesday we find him ten miles beyond, on the left bank of the Chickahominy; and on Thursday our only doubt as to the remainder of his march upon Richmond is whether it will be still disputed by the routed rebel forces of General Jo. Johnston, or whether, without further resistance, they will abandon their Confederate capital and the State of Virginia.

In this connection, our latest news from Fortress Monroe satisfies us that the "Old Dominion" is already virtually redeemed and restored to the Union; that from Richmond to Norfolk the rebels are under a panic which will speedily rid the State of their presence; and, better still, that their removal from Virginia will soon be followed by their complete dispersion, whether they attempt to pass out into the cotton States by way of North Carolina or East Tennessee.

While the Galena and several of our gunboats have passed up the James river, to attend to the rebel army of the peninsula on that side, our readers will be gratified to hear that the Monitor and the Stevens battery have led the way over to Sewall's Point for a final settlement with the Merrimac and the other rebel defences of Norfolk. The reported evacuation of Sewall's Point, however, would seem to indicate the evacuation of the city under a preconcerted movement for the absolute abandonment of the State, with such forces, means and munitions of war as the desperate leaders concerned may be able to carry off. It matters little, however, what their designs may be, for the inevitable result, close at hand, is the capture of every fragment of the armed forces of this rebellion in Virginia, or their expulsion from the State.

The splendid achievements of our naval forces of the Mississippi river, resulting in our occupation of New Orleans, have contributed much to the demoralization of the great rebel army of the East. The loss of New Orleans to Jeff. Davis and his confederates is thus operating to the fall of Richmond, as their loss of Nashville precipitated the evacuation of Manassas. In the same way Gen. McClellan's occupation of Richmond will operate to break up and disperse the great rebel army of the Southwest, under General Beauregard, or so to demoralize it as to turn it over without much further bloodshed into the hands of the irresistible army of General Halleck.

East and West, we have thus before us a dissolving view of the broken-backed rebellion, which fully justifies our oft repeated opinion that it will be among the exploded conspiracies of the past, before the fourth day of July. Our brave soldiers and sailors are proving themselves too much, not only for the armed traitors of the South, but for the disunion schemes and intrigues of our abolition conspirators of the North, East and West, over the field of this rebellion. The day of a great deliverance is at hand.

A New Casus Belli Between Europe and America.

It is remarkable that, with all the pains we take to behave ourselves properly, we are constantly offending our transatlantic neighbors in some way or other. The dust has not yet had time to settle upon the voluminous diplomatic correspondence which satisfactorily arranged the Trent affair—Mason and Slidell have not yet completely recovered from their surprise at our unexpected return of their persons and baggage to the custody of England—and already we discover that our interference with the London *Times* correspondence, and the return of Bull Run Russell to the British isles, have incensed all Europe against us, and given England a new *casus belli*.

In yesterday's issue we published Russell's valedictory and explanatory letter; but we were unable to place before the public the London *Times'* editorial, the remarks of the Paris *Pays*, and the comments of other European journals upon Russell's dismissal. We hesitate to print them even now, fearful of the effects of such sanguinary articles upon the terrified inhabitants of this barbarous and mob-governed country. Like the war horse of Job, they breathe fire and fury, threatenings and slaughter. All England is of course hostile to us upon Russell's account, and the gun manufactory at the Tower of London is busy at work, the Warrior is preparing for sea and the export of saltpetre will be again prohibited. The gun manufactory of the *Tribune*, the aid of the Monitor, and the supply of saltpetre in the Mammoth Cave, are our sole defences. The press of France has taken up England's quarrel, and the Emperor promises to send the Gloire, the Plongeur and a regiment of awful Zouzous, old friends of Russell and veterans of the Crimea, to assist in demolishing us. Whether or not Russia will join in the attack is still doubtful. The Czar was our very good friend during the Trent affair; but this is a matter of so much greater moment that we are afraid he will think it his painful duty to take a hand in at our chastisement. Russell left this country in the steamship China, carrying his own carpet bag, and without a friend to bid him goodbye. He is coming back in a mail-clad man-of-war, at the head of the combined navies and armies of Europe. We are to be wiped out, and there is no help for it. Let us say our prayers, and die as comfortably and with as little extra trouble as possible.

The government officials who have brought this trouble upon us have incurred a terrible responsibility. Who they are and how the thing came about the mighty Russell is kind enough to tell us in his parting epistle, and we therefore invite attention to that doleful document. It seems that, after various applications, General McClellan told Russell that he might go with the army, if he would pay for his own board and washing. McClellan, therefore, is not to blame, and we are glad to know it. Russell prepared himself with several pocket pistols, of different varieties, for friends and foes, and then embarked upon a government transport, in company with Colonels Neville and Fletcher, and Captain L'Amy, of that crack corps of England—which we may soon see here to our sorrow—the aristocratic Scots Fusilier Guard. Just as the party were drinking *bon voyage* in a bottle of champagne, General Van Vliet ordered Russell to vamose the transport. Russell produced an invitation from General McClellan for him to go with the army. General Van Vliet produced a much more pressing invitation from Secretary Stanton for him to stay away. Russell concluded to accept Stanton's invitation, shouldered his trunk, kissed his hand to his friends, went back to his hotel, and wrote a letter to President Lincoln, a letter to Secretary Stanton, a letter to General Marcy, and another letter to President Lincoln. Secretary Stanton did not reply. General Marcy was equally kind. President Lincoln answered by his Private Secretary that he was "disinclined to overrule a decision of the Secretary of War, founded on what appear to the Secretary considerations of high public importance." Russell prints all these letters; and, although we regard his last epistle as the death warrant of the nation, we cannot help smiling at the manner in which this penny-a-liner attempts to connect his name with the names of our President, our Secretaries, our generals, S. A. R. the Comte de Paris and the officers of the Scots Fusilier Guard, as if to show the folks at home that he had been in good society for once, and add the endorsement of noble names to his plea that he is a martyr to the truth of history.

But, to return to our muttons, it is Secretary Stanton, then, whom we have to thank for this contemptible fuss about a London reporter. To his incivility we are indebted for the threat of the London *Times* that henceforward Europe shall know nothing about our civil war. We owe to him the credit of provoking the sneer that Russell was sent away because he could not be punished, as could correspondents of American papers, if the reports were distasteful to the Secretary of War. Mr. Stanton has burned his fingers very often by meddling with the press, and we cannot congratulate him, his advisers and abettors, upon the result of his wrangle with Russell. The idea that he has ever controlled the American press is simply ridiculous. He has written a great many buncombe orders; but his orders have amounted to nothing, and have been useful only as excuses for lack of enterprise in small fry papers, which could not have obtained or published the news if Secretary Stanton had remained out of Washington all his life long. If Russell should have been sent out of the country it ought to have been done when Russell was doing real harm, not when his lies were exposed, his character understood, his teeth drawn, and his misrepresentations lost sight of in the glorious blaze of Union victories. The American press is quite able to take care of itself and of any foreign interlopers, and the sooner our government relinquishes the bogus pretence of controlling it the better. This belittleing the nation by pompously arraying it against a man like Russell is perfectly absurd; and if Russell heads the forces of England and France, and comes over, like Bombastes Furioso, to annihilate us, we had better at once apologize and beg for quarter, without stopping to show fight in so ridiculous a cause.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AGAIN.—The Anti-Slavery Society took another pull at the bellows on Wednesday evening. We gave an abstract of the speeches yesterday. Mr. Theodore Tilton, one of the editors of the *Independent*, and noticeable only for his evident attempts to get a little notoriety by wearing Henry Ward Beecher's old clothes, and adopting Henry Ward Beecher's cast off opinions, made a very silly speech, and distinguished himself by quoting a Latin sentence without understanding its meaning. Wendell Phillips, who is good for any number of speeches daily, and does all the oratory of the society by the job, followed the twenty-fifth rate Beecher in a spicy lecture. Phillips attacked President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, and wound up by assaulting Parson Brownlow. Phillips had better let Brownlow alone. The Parson is a rough, ungainly, coarse, tough, vulgar, honest, Christian man, whose good, loyal heart redeems his bad language. Phillips is a clever, polished, refined, educated, gentlemanly fanatic, whose heart is as black as the negroes he professes to love, and whose treason is as abhorrent as his eloquence is attractive. Phillips may have the advantage of Brownlow in manner and elocution; but if the comparison is extended to the hearts, the purposes and the lives of these two men, we think Wendell Phillips will find it very odious.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.—The religious anniversaries, with which this city has been blessed for the past few days, are now nearly concluded. In a pecuniary point of view they have been very, and deservedly, unsuccessful. There is no greater humbug on record than these annual assemblages of vagabondizing parsons and seedy philanthropists, who come here to pray money out of the pockets of simple people. So far from accomplishing any good, the moneys collected at these anniversary meetings support only a set of idle, worthless ranters, who are too lazy to earn their own livelihood, except in this swindling manner. Year after year these gatherings have been held, and vice and immorality are just about as rampant and prevalent as ever. Ordinarily such a dismal failure to accomplish anything would be the ruin of any organization; but when people dabble with religion they seem to lose their common sense; and so they have gone on, giving largely and receiving no returns. This year we are glad to notice that the war has cut off the supplies of the pious anniversary beggars, and we hope that they will suffer accordingly.

News from Hatteras Inlet.

The United States transport George Peabody arrived at New York yesterday from Hatteras Inlet, having left that place on the 6th inst.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Hatteras since last advices. The United States transport Eastern Queen, for New York, with sick and wounded soldiers, was to leave next day. The transports Albany and Cossack, hence, had just arrived.

Counterfeits on the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1862.

Well executed counterfeit $100 notes on the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburg are being pushed on the brokers to-day. One party has been arrested. It is understood that they are also circulating in New York and throughout the country.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Official Report of Commodore Porter.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF CAPTAIN BAILEY.

The Way Clear to Baton Rouge and Probably to Memphis.

The Union Loss Only Thirty-six Killed.

LOSS OF THE REBELS OVER A THOUSAND, &c., &c., &c.

Captain Bailey's Official Report.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8, 1862.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—

I have the honor to announce that, under the providence of God, which smiles upon a just cause, the squadron under Flag Officer Farragut has been vouchsafed a glorious victory and triumph in the capture of the city of New Orleans, Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston and Pike, the batteries below and above New Orleans, as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam rams, floating batteries (iron-clad), firerafts and obstructions, booms and chains.

The enemy with their own hands destroyed from eight to ten millions of cotton and shipping.

Our loss is thirty-six killed and one hundred and twenty-three wounded. The enemy lost from one thousand to one thousand five hundred, besides several hundred prisoners.

The way is clear, and the rebel defences destroyed from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, and probably to Memphis. Our flag waves triumphantly over them all.

I am bearer of despatches.

THEODORUS BAILEY,
Captain of Gunboat Cayuga, and Second in Command of Attacking Force.

Official Reports of Captain Porter.

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARRIET LANE,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 25, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that Flag Officer Farragut, with the fleet, passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the morning of the 24th, and should be in New Orleans by this time, as he can meet with no obstacle such as he has already passed, the way being comparatively open before him.

We commenced the bombardment of Fort Jackson on the 18th, and continued it without intermission until the squadron made preparations to move. The squadron was formed in three lines to pass the forts, Captain Bailey's division, composed of the following vessels, leading to the attack of Fort St. Philip:—Cayuga, Pensacola, Mississippi, Oneida, Verona, Catahdin, Kineo and Wissahickon; Flag Officer Farragut leading the following second line, the Hartford, Brooklyn and Richmond; and Commander Bell leading the Third division, composed of the following vessels:—Sciota, Iroquois, Pinola, Winona, Itaska and Kennebec.

The steamers belonging to the mortar flotilla, one of them towing the Portsmouth, were to enfilade the water battery commanding the approaches. The mortar steamers were the Harriet Lane, Westfield, Owasco, Clifton and Miami—the Jackson towing the Portsmouth.

The vessels were rather late in getting under way and into line, and did not get fairly started until half-past three A. M.; and the unusual bustle, and apprised the garrison that somethin was going on.

In one hour and ten minutes after the vessels had weighed anchor they had passed the forts, under a most terrific fire, which they returned with interest. The mortar fleet rained down shells on Fort Jackson, to try and keep the men from the guns, while the steamers of the mortar fleet poured in shrapnel upon the water battery commanding the approach at a short distance, keeping them comparatively quiet.

When the last vessel of ours could be seen among the fire and smoke to pass the battery, signal was made to the mortars to cease firing, and the flotilla steamers were directed to retire from a contest that would soon become unequal.

It was now daylight, and the fleet having passed along, the forts began to pay their attention to our little squadron of steamers—the Portsmouth, which was being towed up, and three of the gunboats, which failed to pass through. These latter became entangled in some wrecks and chains, placed in the river to obstruct it, and which were only partially removed. One of these vessels, Winona, got through as far as Fort St. Philip, but having all the guns bearing on her she sensibly retired.

The Itaska was fairly riddled, and had a shot through her boiler, and the Kennebec escaped unhurt.

I am disposed to think that our squadron received but little damage, considering the unequal contest—one hundred and forty-two guns on board ship opposed to one hundred on shore placed in a most commanding position.

For thirty minutes after the ships passed, the forts fired very feebly on the vessels that remained outside; so much so that the Portsmouth was enabled to drop with the current out of gunshot, though the shot fell pretty freely about her at last. I think the fire from the ships must have been very destructive of life. The last we saw of our vessels they were standing up the river. Some explosions took place, which made us feel rather uneasy, but which may have been the rebel gunboats. We could see that our squadron had not destroyed all the enemy's vessels at the fort, for three or four of them were moving about in all directions, evidently in a state of excitement.

Before the fleet got out of sight it was reported to me that the celebrated ram "Manassas" was coming out to attack us; and, sure enough, there she was, apparently steaming along shore, ready to pounce upon the apparently defenceless mortar vessels. Two of our steamers and some of the mortar vessels opened fire on her, but I soon discovered that the Manassas could harm no one again and I ordered the vessels to save their shot. She was beginning to emit smoke from her ports, or holes, and was discovered to be on fire and sinking. Her pipes were all twisted and riddled with shot, and her hull was also well cut up. She had evidently been used up by the squadron as they passed along. I tried to save her as a curiosity, by getting a hawser around her and securing her to the bank, but just after doing so she faintly exploded. Her only gun went off, and emitting flames through her bow port, like some huge animal, she gave a plunge and disappeared under the water.

Next came a steamer on fire, which appeared to be a vessel of war belonging to the rebels; and after her two others, all burning and floating down the stream.

Fires seemed to be raging all along up the river, and we supposed that our squadron were burning and destroying the vessels as they passed along. It appears, however, that the McRae and two river boats, and their celebrated floating battery, brought down the night before, were left unhurt, and were still flying the Confederate flag.

The matter of the floating battery becomes a very serious affair, as they are all hard at work at Fort Jackson mounting heavy rifled guns on it, which are of no further use to them in the fort. She mounts sixteen guns, is almost as formidable a vessel as the Merrimac, perfectly shot proof, and has four powerful engines in her. I shall at all events take such steps as will prevent her from destroying anything, and we may still hold her in check with the steamers, though they are rather fragile for such a service. This is one of the ill-effects of leaving an enemy in the rear. I suppose that the ships fired on her as they passed through, but that her mail resisted the shot. She had steam on this morning, and was moving about quite lively. I tried to put some mortar shell through her roof, but without effect, as she moved off.

The forts are now cut off from all communication with New Orleans, as I presume that Flag Officer Farragut has cut the wires.

I have sent the Miami around with General Butler to the back of Fort St. Philip, to try and throw in troops at the quarantine, five miles, along the forts, and at the same time open communication that way with the flag officer, and supply him with ammunition. I am also going to send part of the mortar fleet to the back of Fort Jackson, to cut off the escape of the garrison by that way and stop supplies. A deserter, who can be relied on, informs us that they have plenty of provisions for two months, plenty of ammunition and plenty of discomforts.

Our shells set the citadel on fire the first afternoon we opened. It burned fiercely for seven hours, but I thought it a fire raft behind the fort, as they continually send them down on us, but without any effect. But few casualties occurred to vessels on this side of the forts. The Harriet Lane lost but one man killed, and one, I fear, mortally wounded. The Winona lost three killed and three wounded, and the Itaska, with fourteen shot through her, had but few men hurt. These forts can hold out still for sometime, and I would suggest that the Monitor and Mystic, if they can be spared, be sent here without a moment's delay to settle the question.

The mortar fleet have been very much exposed and under a heavy fire for six days, during which time they kept the shells going without intermission. One of them, the Maria J. Carlton, was sunk by a shot passing through her magazine and then through her bottom. The flotilla lost but one man killed and six wounded. The bearing of the officers and men was worthy of the highest praise. They never once flagged during a period of six days; never had an accident to one of the vessels by firing, and, when shell and shot were flying thick above them, showed not the least desire to have the vessels moved to a place of safety. The incidents of the bombardment will be mentioned in my detailed report. I merely write this hurried letter to apprise the department of the state of affairs, and shall send it off at once via Havana. The sight of this night attack was awfully grand. The river was lit up with rafts filled with pine-knots, and the ships seemed to be fighting literally amidst flames and smoke. Where we were the fire of the enemy was high and comparatively harmless.

I am in hopes that the ships above fared as well as we did, though amid such a terrific fire. It was gratifying to see that not a ship wavered, but stood steadily on her course, and I am in hopes, and I see no reason to doubt it, that they now have possession of New Orleans.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding Flotilla.

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARRIET LANE,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 25, 1862.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—

Captain Boggs has just arrived through a cut through the swamps, and brings the following additional intelligence:—

The Varona was sunk—about one hundred men were killed and wounded. Ships all ready for another fight. No obstructions on the way to New Orleans. Eleven confederate vessels sunk and burnt in passing the forts. General Butler is about to land men the back way, six miles above the forts. No officers killed or wounded. Soldiers captured miserably armed and without ammunition.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

Rebel Batteries Captured and Prizes Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1862.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Dupont to-day, dated Port Royal, May 2, giving interesting particulars of an expedition on the 29th of April, with the Hale, to capture a battery on Grumball's plantation, near the junction of Dawho pow-pow and South Edisto rivers. It appears the enemy opened on the Hale when within eighteen hundred yards, and continued their fire as she wound her way to engage them at close quarters; but, when the Hale reached the last bend, and was making a straight course for the battery, the rebels fled in haste. Lieutenant Gillis landed with a party of men to destroy it. The work was about 350 yards from the river bank, and mounted two long, fine twenty-four-pounders, on excellent field carriages. So rapid was the flight of the rebels that one of the guns was left loaded and primed. The Hale returned to her anchorage without having a man injured.

Another report details the proceedings at Bull's Bay. Lieutenant Nickels crossed the bar with the Onward on the 7th ult., and anchored within 600 yards of the lighthouse on Bull's Island, and opened fire on a small work situated about fifty yards to the southward of the lighthouse. Shortly after he landed in his boats, covered by the guns of the Onward, the rebels fired upon the party, but, not awaiting an attack, fled from the island to the mainland. The Onward has now complete command of the channel, so that no vessel can either enter or go out.

On the 3d ult. Lieutenant Commanding Nicholson, of the Isaac Smith, then stationed at St. Augustine, having heard that a schooner had come in over the Matanzas bar, some eighteen miles to the southward, despatched three armed boats, together with a detachment of twenty-five men from Col. Bell's command, to capture her, which was done, and the schooner brought up to St. Augustine. The vessel was called the Empire City. She had a register and cleared from Nassau, N. P., for St. Johns, N. B. Her cargo consisted of provisions, dry goods, medicines, &c. In consideration of the fact that the citizens of St. Augustine were without the necessaries of life, and with no means of getting them, Lieutenant Nicholson sold the cargo, or a portion of it, at auction.

The gunboat Kerbama, on the 21st ult., off Mobile, captured the R. C. Files, while attempting to run the blockade. She was loaded with cotton, and has been sent to Key West.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Headquarters of Beauregard at Pocahontas.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1862.

A special despatch from Cairo says:—

A refugee from Jackson, Mississippi, reports that the headquarters of Beauregard are at Pocahontas, and that not far from 75,000 troops are concentrated around him. General Lovell's army at the latest advices was at Tangipaha, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, sixty-eight miles north of New Orleans.

CHICAGO, May 8, 1862.

A despatch from Cairo says:—

It is reported from Pittsburg that three brigades from General Buell's army had seized that part of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad midway between Corinth and Grand Junction, thus cutting off the rebel communication between the two points. It is also reported that a detachment of General Pope's army had seized the road south of Corinth.

CAIRO, May 8, 1862.

The hospital boat Louisiana, from Pittsburg Landing, arrived to-night. No engagement had taken place at Corinth up to yesterday noon. Our forces were gradually advancing, and were on an average of three miles from the enemy's advance. The latter were acting strictly on the defensive, and for three days had not sent out any reconnoitering party.

The roads are still in bad condition, owing to late heavy rains.

The expedition from Hickman, sent against Clay and King's guerillas, have returned. They fell in with them in the vicinity of Obion on the river, and, after a sharp skirmish, the rebels were routed. It appears that in the first skirmish with Gorttius' Nebraska Horse, six of our men were killed, twelve wounded and fifty captured.

The steamer De Soto, from Fort Wright, has arrived, but brings no news. A rebel spy has been captured while endeavoring to cross the Mississippi at night in a skiff. He had copies of the late Northern papers. He was placed in confinement.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Immense Stocks of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses Burned by the Rebels in the Mississippi Valley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8, 1862.

Two thoroughly "reliable gentlemen," Kentuckians, who have just arrived from New Orleans, report that all along the Mississippi, from Memphis to New Orleans, there is one general bonfire of property, particularly of cotton, of which 1,100 bales were burned at New Orleans.

At Memphis the sugar and molasses, in large quantities, is on the bluff ready to be rolled into the river, and all the stock of cotton is ready to be fired on the approach of the Union fleet.

The people of the river towns are retreating inward and destroying property along all the southern tributaries of the Mississippi, the planters in many cases applying the torch to their own cotton.

The rebel government has also boats running up the river, destroying the cotton. Among the great number only one planter was found who objected to the burning of his cotton.

News from San Francisco and China.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7, 1862.

Arrived ship Phantom, thirty-three days from Hong Kong.

Hong Kong markets of March 29 quote Gallego flour at $16. Teas for the United States continued in demand at previous rates. Tonnage was in brisk demand, with few available vessels in the harbor.

The President's Visit to Fortress Monroe.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7, 1862.

The President's Reception—A Salute of Honor—He Reviews the Garrison—He Visits Fort Wool—Inspects the Galena and the Monitor—His Visit to the Flagship—The Merrimac off Craney Island, &c.

The leading event of the day here was the visit of President Lincoln and suite to the Department of Virginia. He arrived last night, at ten o'clock, in the trim little steam revenue cutter Miami, from Washington. He was accompanied by General Clark, Mr. Smith, clerk of the House Military Committee, several members of Congress and others. This arrival of the President was wholly unexpected to the outside world here, and it was so unostentatious that few could be induced to believe the fact until they were convinced by ocular demonstration. The President remained on board the Miami until this morning at eight o'clock, when Major General Wool, the veteran commander of this department, attended by Colonels Cram and Cannon, Lieutenant Colonel Whipple [illegible], Adjutant General, and Major Jones, the Provost Marshal, all in full uniform, proceeded from their quarters in the fortress to the new government wharf, where the Miami lay, where they gave the President a formal reception. Assistant Secretary of War Tucker, who has been in this department for some time past, also formed one of the receiving party.

After congratulations had been extended on the safe arrival of the President, the party walked in procession to the fortress. The President was greeted as he passed the guards by the customary salutes and the warm congratulations of everybody in the department. The President looked careworn, and his simple and easy manners, to one unacquainted with him, would have led to any other impression in the world, than that he was the President of a nation of over thirty millions of inhabitants. As he entered the sally port of the fortress the main guard was turned out, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the water battery of the fortress. The visitors proceeded to the beautiful parade ground, shaded by umbrageous trees, where the troops garrisoning the fort were on morning parade. As soon as the President appeared the regimental band played the air of "Hail to the Chief" in a manner highly artistic and inspiring. The troops "presented arms," and the assembled crowd gave tokens of their regard for the President by making the air reverberate with their hearty cheers of welcome.

After the parade was dismissed the President made a thorough inspection of the fort, water battery and machine shop. At the latter place his attention was particularly directed to the machine for rifling cannon. It was in operation at the time of the visit.

THE COAL MINERS' REBELLION.

Outbreak Among the Coal Miners of the Schuylkill Region—The Outlaws Organized—They Seize the Collieries and Flood the Mines—Government Supplies of Coal Stopped—The Military of Philadelphia Go Up to Suppress the Insurrection—Appearance of Matters and Causes of the Trouble, &c., &c.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1862.

I have just returned from the scene of hostilities in Schuylkill county, having accompanied the military of this city thither. Since my return upwards of two hundred additional troops have been ordered to Minersville, and also a battery of howitzers, making in all about four hundred soldiers, fully supplied with sixty charges each, and food for an indefinite period. Four other companies in the United States service, connected with Colonel Wm. H. Yeaton's regiment of militia, are under arms and awaiting orders to move.

It is possible that the fears of the county authorities and of the mine owners have magnified this difficulty; but it is evident that the mutineers are numerous, determined and well armed, and only need the will to make a long and vigorous defence.

The difficulty is one of annual occurrence in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, but it never before reached its present proportions. It arises from the tyranny of mining capitalists, as regards both the amount of wages paid to the operatives and the manner in which such wages are doled out.

Probably an equal amount of wretchedness is remarked of no other class but the coal miners of this State. The average amount of wages paid to miners is about five dollars per week, and this, most generally, is not paid in cash, but in "orders" upon storekeepers in the employment of the mining companies. The operatives in this way not only receive paltry pay, but they are swindled by the capitalists, and compelled to take merchandise at the capitalists' own rate, so that they barely obtain the necessaries of life.

In the spring of the year the Schuylkill canal and its branches open navigation, and there is a corresponding rise in the price of coal. Great quantities are mined in May and June, and at these seasons the miners look for an advance of hire, which they have usually obtained. This demand for advance takes the form of a "strike," when operations are temporarily suspended, until the delvers receive the enlarged pay or a compromise of some kind is entered into.

This year was made an era for a "strike" upon a grand scale, and, taking advantage of the absence of all military organizations from the county, the operatives proceeded to ensure their demands by force. They seized the collieries of the Forest Improvement Company (now controlled by New York capitalists), interdicted all employes from working under threat of death, and, by putting out the fires at the collieries, stopped the pumps that cleared the mines of water, whereby they were soon flooded.

The sheriff of Schuylkill county found that he could make no arrests and that he could not summon a posse of citizens to assist him, the sympathies of the mass being [illegible]

The Difficulty Settled.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT'S CORPS.

Occupation of Giles Court House—Capture of Prisoners, &c., &c.

Despatch from General Fremont.

Anniversaries To-day.

Canal Navigation.

TREASURY [illegible] REPORT ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Address of the Democracy to the People of the United States.

Court Calendar—This Day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Stock Exchange.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Married.

Died.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., TO LET.

A COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET, AT A VERY MODErate rent, a House, situated on the banks of the Hudson river, with fourteen lots of ground attached, with vegetable and flower garden; also fruit trees and shrubbery. Inquire at 189 Front street.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURnished throughout; large garden, vegetables, fruit and shade trees in abundance; cars hourly to Brooklyn ferries in fifty minutes; depot near the house. Rent low. Or would take a select party to Board. Apply to W. R. DUNHAM, 104 Broadway.

AMBROTYPIST ROOM, IN ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, to let, furnished, with Instrument; no other in the place; location best in village; custom first class; population twelve thousand. Apply to H. R. BLACKWELL, 59 William street, from 9 till 11 A. M., or at 42 Main street, Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, AT Dobbs' Ferry, five minutes from depot, a fine House with two acres of ground, well stocked with choice fruit. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to GEORGE SCHMIDT, Dobbs' Ferry.

A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE (FIFTEEN rooms) to let—West of Broadway, below Ninth street, containing all the modern improvements, mirrors, chandeliers, a superior piano, &c., to a good tenant for $1,200, with immediate possession. Address Richard, Broadway Post office.

AT MORRISANIA.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, TWO very pleasant, moderate sized Country Residences, with large gardens and every convenience; easy of access and neighborhood unexceptionable; terms moderate to a good tenant. Call on or address Ph. Ernst, 47 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, New York city.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, together with coach house and stables, fruit, yard, garden, &c., situated in Southport, Connecticut, within five minutes' walk of the New York and New Haven depot. For further particulars inquire of JEREMIAH STURGES, 109 Fulton street, N. Y., basement office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND, seven miles from Brooklyn; fine house, shade and fruit trees, and two and a half acres of ground; access by cars every hour; terms very reasonable. Inquire of R. W. HURLBUT, 36 Broad street, or at 74 East Twenty-third street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT FORT WASHington.—Fine house and stable, gas, hot water, &c.; five acres of ground, plenty of fruit and shade trees; rent low, now being painted, &c. Apply to M. WARD, 130 William street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE STORY stone front House, north side of Forty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to a first class tenant only; house thoroughly furnished throughout. For orders to see the premises apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 5½ Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHed small four story brown stone House, in an excellent neighborhood, will be rented to a small family for six months or longer, at a very low rent. Address T. P., Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—A fine second story Room, and two third story single Rooms, to let, without Board. Apply at 1,219 Broadway. References exchanged.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick House, with hot and cold water, baths, gas chandeliers, &c., in complete order, rent moderate, 175 Macdougal street, near Washington Parade Ground. Apply to AUERBACH & HATZEL, No. 7 Gold street, up stairs, or at 104 Essex street.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET—AT 601 HUDSON STREET, corner of Christopher street, newly furnished and painted, will be let to satisfactory parties, for weekly or semi-monthly meetings, at much less than the regular prices. Apply on the premises to SHERMAN P. COLT, Agent.

MADISON AVENUE, 111.—TO LET, COMPLETELY, newly and very elegantly furnished, the five story brown stone House 111 Madison avenue; drawing room in carved ebony, &c. Apply at the house or at 146 Madison avenue.

RENT $400.—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT STAPLEton, Staten Island, containing eight rooms, fruit and berries in abundance, three minutes to ferry, one hour from City Hall, in good order. Inquire at 134 East Fourteenth street, of A. LUDLOW, or J. VAN DUZER, Collector, Stapleton Landing.

STATEN ISLAND.—PART OF A COTTAGE RESIdence to let, unfurnished, with or without Board. This is a rare opportunity, and to a small responsible party, terms would be liberal. Communication daily to the city both by cars and boat. Location healthy, and surroundings unsurpassed. Address, in full, Country, box 191 Herald office.

TO LET—IN GUTTENBURG, NEW JERSEY, RENT low, two Houses; one suitable for a bakery, with new oven and good well of water; the other will be let out in rooms. Both have stables attached. To be seen by applying to Squire DWYER, near the premises, or at Kohler & Finck's brewery.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, 95 FULTON STREET, THREE blocks from ferry, a large double House, containing 16 rooms, with gas, range and water, suitable for a boarding house; or would rent to two families; rent low. Apply on premises, in shoe store.

TO LET—43 DIVISION STREET, THE FIRST FLOOR, fitted up with all fixtures, suitable for a millinery or other genteel business. Terms low. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, 54 Wall street, third floor, front.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT House No. 68 East Thirty-second street, between Lexington and Third avenues; has gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent low, $425. Inquire on the premises from 10 till 3, or of J. PETTRETCH, 418 Third avenue.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 54 SOUTH FOURTH street, near the Roosevelt and Grand streets ferry, a very convenient House, with gas and water throughout the house. Rent very low. Apply to JOURNEAY, 373 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE 47 LISPENARD STREET, AND PART of House 45 Lispenard street, near Broadway. Rent low. Apply to JOURNEAY, 373 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH SEVERAL LOTS of Ground, suitable for a small family, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth street; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN WAITE, 932 Broadway, or to JAMES BRITT, 561 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, IN the house 414 Greenwich street, between Hubert and Laight streets, a nice front Room and Bedroom, or back Room and dark Bedroom, on second floor, with a nice front Basement; nice yard and every convenience, and clean, for immediate occupation. Inquire on the premises for one week.

TO LET. RENT LOW.

ENTIRE UPPER PART, 423 BROADWAY,

Near Broome street, St. Nicholas Hotel block.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

Apply to D. J. LEVY, 429 Broadway, room No. 4.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, A HIGH STOOP MODERN House, in complete order. Also, a little Cottage, on South Fourth street, Jersey City; gas and water; $15 per month. Also, a Store Back Room, in Bleecker street; cheap rent. Apply to T. CUDBIRTH, 815 Bleecker street.

TO LET—A LITTLE HOUSE, 28 CHARLES STREET; has all modern improvements; convenient to Fourth street and Amity line of stages or the Sixth avenue cars; rent $400. Inquire in the store, No. 26, or of P. C. DOREMUS, 223 Twelfth street.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, AT BRIER CLIFF, SING Sing, with eight rooms; house 28 feet square; a fine garden, filled with fruits; a fine view of the river. Inquire at the depot for Brinkerhoff's Cottage, or at the Sun Insurance Company, 49 Wall street.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A BEAUtifully situated country residence, 13 rooms, near Bailey's Snug Harbor ferry, (north shore), Staten Island; large garden, well shaded lawn of several acres, stable and every convenience for a large family; perfectly healthy. Rent unfurnished, $450. Call at Dr. Elliott's office, University Building, 22 Waverley place, or on GEORGE BARRETT, Esq., No. 8 Wall street.

TO LET—SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen only, without Board, at 23 Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A GENTLEMAN AND lady or to one or two single gentlemen, a furnished Floor in a first class house, in one of the best locations in the city. For particulars inquire at 162 West Fourteenth street.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY, A SPLENdid Cottage, with large garden, situated within ten minutes' walk from depot. Commutation by railroad $35; by boat, $25. Rent low. Inquire of A. PHELPS, No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BRICK BUILDING, 653 Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, built expressly for carriage manufacturing, and the best stand in the city for that business; would also be a useful location for an iron railing or furniture business. The basement contains several forges, the first floor is designed for a salesroom and the upper floors for workshops. There is also a rear entrance on Eighteenth street. The whole establishment is perfectly new and complete, and would be let on reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS', 596 Broadway.

TO LET—IN FLOORS OR APARTMENTS, TO SUIT genteel families, the first class brick House, 117 Tenth avenue, near Twentieth street, opposite the college grounds. Location unexceptionable. Rent cheap. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., 162 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 226 West Thirty-fourth street, replete with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply at No. 213 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A THREE story brown stone House, containing all the modern improvements, to a desirable family; will be rented low; possession immediately if required. Apply at 144 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, CONSISTING OF SEcond floor and front basement, to a small family of adults. Rent $120 per annum. Inquire on the premises, Fifty-third street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, fourth house in the block.

TO LET—FURNISHED WITH EVERYTHING REQUIsite for housekeeping, three or five Rooms, with gas and water, in a nice, pleasant location. Terms very low. Inquire at 55 East Thirty-first street, near Fourth avenue.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, ON SECOND floor, at No. 10 University place, corner of Clinton place, Eighth street.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 17 CHRISTOPHER street, consisting of front and back rooms and two Bedrooms, pantries, closets, water, gas and large yard; rent $300; with a Room on third floor, $325.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO VERY PLEASANT OFFICES to let at 447 Broadway, City Assembly buildings. Inquire of A. H. DOWNER, as above.

TO LET—SIX STORY HOUSE 19 ALBANY STREET; Croton water on each floor. Apply to N. W. WEST, Trinity Building, room 49.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED COTtage, with barn and garden, at Stapleton, Staten Island; rent $400. Address B. R. B., box 2,983 Post office.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House 142 West Twenty-fifth street, with all the modern improvements; in perfect order; furniture, which is new, for sale, or would let furnished to a responsible party. Can be seen between 11 and 5 o'clock.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE LOWER PART OF House 217 Hicks street, near Degraw; gas, water, &c.; rent very low; owner occupies balance of the house. Apply on the premises or to GEORGE LANE, 25 Park place, N. Y.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, TOgether or separate, of the stone house 210 West Twentyseventh street, four Rooms on each, with water, gas, bath, &c. Rent—Second, $16 per month; Third, $10; together, $25. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., TO LET.

TO LET—IN ST. LUKE'S PLACE (LEROY STREET), No. 17, Private Dwelling, four stories, with all the modern improvements. Will be let very low. Inquire of MILDERBURGER, 80 Carmine street, for particulars and rent.

TO LET—NO. 9 ABINGDON SQUARE, A THREE STOry attic and basement House, with all the modern improvements; rent $650. Inquire next door, No. 11 Abingdon square.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, AT 43 SECOND AVEnue, from three to five Rooms on the third story, with gas and water; pleasantly located.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE 96 MIDDAGH street, near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn; two Basements, two Parlors and one Room on third floor; gas and water in the house. Stoves and Carpets for sale. Rent low to a small family.

TO LET—SECOND FLOORS IN 106 EAST BROADway, front and back Parlor, hall Bedroom, bath on same floor, back Kitchen, with range and boiler, and a large Bedroom in attic; gas throughout the house, large yard; rent $250. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOM, TO A single gentleman, in the house of a genteel private family. References required. Apply at 56 West Thirteenth street.

TO BE LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 86 Monroe street, with all modern improvements, cheap to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME double House, with the modern conveniences, stable and carriage house, in the beautiful but little known village of Flushing. Abundant reference given as to healthiness of the place, which only requires to be seen to be appreciated. Fare to the city, by steamboat, 10 cents; by railroad, 15 cents. Apply to D. L. DODGE, 75 Liberty street.

TO LEASE—THE THREE STORY HOUSE, MODERATE size, 46 Tenth avenue, next to Fourteenth street; has gas, water, &c.; in good order. Rent, to a good tenant, $400. and Croton free. Also the Lots corner Tenth avenue and Fourteenth street; has brick office, stable and fixtures for a lumber yard; will answer for coal or other business, with 6 or 12 Lots. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine street, or JOHN C. WHITE, 13 West Twenty-first street.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF THE late R. L. Colt, at Paterson, New Jersey. The house is built of stone, is sixty feet square, two stories, basement and attic, and furnished with gas and water. The grounds comprise about fifteen acres, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and in perfect order. Attached to the house is a large Conservatory. There are also extensive Graperies, and all the necessary outbuildings of a large place. Apply to THOMAS D. SMITH, Agent, Paterson, New Jersey.

TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE NO. 53 EAST 22ND street, from 15th instant to December next. Inquire at No. 6 West Twenty-first street, or at the stable.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE mansion House, stable, green house, well stocked with plants, grapery in full bearing, with garden, lawn, &c., containing about 12 acres, at Bloomingdale, formerly occupied by Wm. H. Paine, Esq., situated on the North river, between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second streets. For particulars inquire of JOHN PAINE, 47 Wall street, or 140 Fifth avenue.

TO DENTISTS—A PARLOR, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, to let as an office. Location very desirable. Would be let to a gentleman and wife, with Board, at 32 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

WELL FURNISHED FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, on a one hundred feet street, will be rented for $500, and board of lady, child and nurse. Address A. B., Herald office.

$15 PER MONTH.—A NEAT, GENTEEL BRICK COTtage to let, in a beautiful, healthy avenue in Williamsburg, contains six rooms, iron balcony, and cars (three cents) pass the door; very genteel and pleasant. 422 Grand street, Williamsburg.

CLOTHING.

AT THE NEW STORE, 114 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES and gentlemen can dispose of their Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay for Dresses from $6 to $20, for Coats from $4 to $15, for Pants from $1 to $5. Please do not forget to call on or address C. MISH, 114 Third avenue, near Fourteenth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

A RARE CHANCE.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IF you wish to get the full value for your cast off Clothing, &c., the best you can do is to call or send a note to the well known dealer, H. MINTZ, 283 Sixth avenue. There you may be sure to receive 50 per cent more than by any other dealers. N. B.—Do not believe the false pretenders who offer $40 for silk dresses, $20 for coats, or $7 for pants, as it is merely a humbug. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz. Please remember, 283 Sixth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT 233 SEVENTH AVENUE, I have received a large order from the West to purchase cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c. Ladies and gentlemen can receive 50 per cent more than by any other dealer by calling on or addressing a note to M. ABRAHAMS, 233 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Ladies attended to by Mrs. A.

A LARGE ORDER RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA to purchase Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c. Ladies and gentlemen, I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. N. B.—Do not believe those false pretenders who offer those enormous prices. Please call on or address T. ROSENBERG, 212 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Rosenberg.

AT 132 SEVENTH AVENUE, LADIES AND GENTLEmen can dispose of their cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. I guarantee to pay fifty per cent more than any other dealer in the city, and not to be humbugged by great puffs and false pretenders. Please call on or address J. Anhalt, 132 Seventh avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Anhalt.

ATTENTION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I HAVE just received $4,000 to purchase cast off Clothing, Furniture and Carpets for the California market. I do promise to pay the highest prices in the city by calling on or addressing a note to E. MINTZ, 137 Sixth avenue, two doors above Tenth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz. Remember, 137 Sixth avenue.

AT NO. 333 BOWERY.—H. ROSENTHAL, HAVING A great desire to purchase a large quantity of cast off Wearing Apparel, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing, ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost value for each article. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal. Please remember, and try 333 Bowery, opposite Great Jones street.

A POSITIVE FACT.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IF you want to get the utmost value for your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry, the best you can do is to send a note to A. HARRIS, 551 Third avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, east side. There you may depend you will receive 25 per cent more than at any other dealer's in New York. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT THE OLD STAND, 134 SEVENTH AVENUE.—MRS. EZEKIELS continues to pay the following prices:—From $5 to $25 for Silk Dresses, from $3 to $15 for Coats and from $1 to $5 for Pants. Also Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. A note by post punctually attended to by Mrs. Ezekiels. Gentlemen attended to by Mr. E.

A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER.—I HAVE JUST received $6,000 from J. Buxbaum & Co., Cincinnati, to purchase ladies' and gentlemen's Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. I guarantee to pay fifty per cent more than any other dealer. Please call on or address A. DUCAS, 238 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Ladies attended to by Mrs. D.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IF YOU wish to find a fair and honest dealer to dispose of your Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry, the best thing you can do is to call on or address the honest and well known dealer, F. HARRIS, 156 Seventh avenue; where you will be dealt with to your satisfaction. At this place you can receive fifty per cent more than from any other in the city, and you will avoid being humbugged. Please do not forget F. HARRIS, 156 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT THE ORIGINAL OLD WELL KNOWN H. HARRIS' Establishment, 161 Seventh avenue, formerly doing business at 156 Seventh avenue, late of the well known Californian and Western agency store of 353 Bowery, now come back again to his old quarters, 161 Seventh avenue, guarantees to continue, as ever before, by paying the utmost value for Cast Off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. If ladies or gentlemen can feel satisfied by receiving the full value for their articles, they can well avoid being puzzled or humbugged by false pretenders and high offers by calling at once or addressing the old well known buyer H. Harris, 161 Seventh avenue. You may depend, ladies and gentlemen, upon being dealt with to your satisfaction. Ladies attended by Mrs. H. Harris. Please not to forget 161 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

CLOTHING.—H. G. BAILEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO and of the late firm of J. B. Close, Bailey & Co., No. 8 Park place, have purchased the interest of Mr. J. B. Close therein, and removed their stock to No. 350 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin streets, where they will continue the Youths' and Children's Clothing Business as heretofore conducted by the old firm.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE.—A GREAT demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry. I guarantee to pay twenty-five per cent more than any other establishment, and no humbug. Call at or send a note to 87 or 99½ West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin streets, and 28 Newark avenue, Jersey City. Ladies attended by Mrs. R. Gabay, and gentlemen by Mr. S. Gabay.

GENTLEMEN'S NEW AND LEFT OFF CLOTHING purchased for the Western market, in large or small lots. The full value will be paid without haggling or seeking to impose. Please call at the store or address Thomas D. Conroy, 44 Centre street.

WANTED—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' and gentlemen's cast off Clothing, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c., for which the highest price will be paid. Call on or address J. STERN, 307 Seventh avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street. Ladies in attendance.

HOTELS.

ASTORIA HOTEL.—THIS HOTEL, AT ASTORIA, Long Island, having been refitted and furnished, is now open for the accommodation of the public. Pleasantly situated, fronting on the water, surrounded with beautiful scenery and pleasant drives, it offers extra inducements to the public. As a summer resort, this hotel is unsurpassed. Connected with the house is a large and commodious stable for permanent or transient custom, and where may be had at all times means of conveyance to any part of the country. Fishing parties may be also supplied with boats, bait, &c., &c., or for pleasure, under the immediate supervision of an able and experienced aquatic gentleman. The Bar is stocked with the choicest brands of wines, liquors and segars, &c., and the Table set with all that the appetite may require. Target excursionists will find this hotel a convenient place, where, at a little distance, they may shoot under covered sheds and stands. Dinners ready as ordered. Continual communication with New York city by Hurl Gate ferry, Eighty-sixth street and Second avenue cars, steamboat from Peck slip, and Brooklyn City Railroad, from Fulton ferry via Greenpoint, thence by stage to the door of the hotel. Come and see how you like it.

WM. B. WILSON, Proprietor.

NAPIER HOUSE, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH street and Fourth avenue.—A few pleasant suits and single Rooms to rent, with meals at table d'hote or in cafe. Terms moderate. Transient board one dollar and fifty cents per day.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, NEW JERSEY.—THE undersigned, having taken the above favorite summer resort and refurnished it in the most modern style, takes this method of informing his friends and former patrons of the Pavilion that he is now ready to receive Boarders for the season at moderate terms. Good bathing, fishing, &c. Boats, fishing tackle, &c., always on hand.

GEO. J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

For particulars inquire of JOHN E. BLANCAN, No. 160 Broadway.

THE RAINBOW, BEEKMAN STREET, IS THE ONLY depot for Rodman's Celebrated Philadelphia Ale. A splendid article now on tap, with Boston Chowder for lunch, this day.

W. J. HOWELL.

RESTAURANTS.

HURRAH FOR GLORY.—ANOTHER GREAT VICtory, and the greatest gained, was accomplished by J. G. COFFEY, at 421 Broadway, where he sells the best Ale in the city for 3 cents per glass. Stop and see Old Jim. Every body calls to see him.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen may be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and good Board in a small private family; house first class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at 238 West Twenty-second street.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with nicely furnished Rooms; good Board; convenient for business men; near all the first class hotels. Apply at 94 Greene street, one door above Spring.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN SOUTH Brooklyn, within two minutes' walk of Court street cars, would let to one or two gentlemen a furnished Room, with partial Board, or Breakfast and Dinner. English and German spoken. Dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged. Address C. N., box 134 Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT SEVERAL NICEly furnished Rooms to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, with gas, bath, &c. The location of house is very central, and convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged. Call at 31 East Twenty-fifth street.

A FEW FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, at No. 51 Horatio street, near Eighth avenue.

A FEW HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, at 46 Lexington avenue.

A PLEASANT SUIT OF ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, also a single Room, may be had with full or partial Board, in a most desirable location on Twenty-first street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. Address N. D. C., Herald office.

A PARLOR, AND BEDROOM ADJOINING, ON THE second floor, to let, furnished or unfurnished. Also a Hall Room. Apply at 233 East Tenth street, near Second avenue.

A PLEASANT, SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM TO let, with Board, to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, in a private family; terms low. Call all this week at 812 Greenwich street.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, at 68 West Nineteenth street, corner of Sixth avenue.

AT 165 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, A FEW doors east of Eighth avenue—a few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and nicely furnished Rooms. The house has all the modern improvements.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN SOUTH Brooklyn, in a first class neighborhood, within a minute's walk of Court street cars, would let to gentlemen two large Parlors, or a few Rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, without or partial Board. Terms moderate. English and German spoken. References required. Address C. H., box 110 Herald office.

AT 47 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET (MADISON square), a small private family desire to let an elegant furnished Parlor; also Bedrooms, with or without Board; house first class; references exchanged.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE LIVING IN HOtels and boarding houses to an establishment opened at No. 110 Macdougal street, and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping, in order that a family may have a complete home and live at a low rate.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ON SEcond floor, could be let to one or more gentlemen, with or without Board, at 454 Sixth avenue.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH all the modern improvements, to let to a gentleman and lady, with full Board for lady only. Call at 76 West Nineteenth street, three doors from Sixth avenue.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated, with or without Board, in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at 118 West Tenth street, near Bleecker.

A SUIT OF ROOMS FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE to let, with Board; also Rooms for single gentlemen, on moderate terms. Apply at 43 East Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

A CHOICE SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON SEcond story; private baths, &c. Also three single Rooms for gentlemen; house first class. 22 East Fourteenth street, near University place.

A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO let, with Board, to a small select family, or a party of single gentlemen. Private table if desired. Terms reasonable. References required. Apply at 123 Lexington avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with pleasant Rooms, and full or partial Board, in a private family. For particulars call at No. 9 Albion place, Fourth street, near Second avenue. Reference required.

A FRENCH FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE FURNISHed front Room on first floor, and one second story back Room, with first rate Board and every convenience. Apply at No. 8 Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

AT 122 MADISON AVENUE—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let their two story front Rooms, or the Floor through, and a single Room, with Board; house first class; private baths, &c. References exchanged. Apply as above.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—with Board, to a gentleman and wife; location unexceptionable; the Rooms are handsomely furnished. Apply at 437 West Thirteenth street, northwest corner of Seventh avenue. References required.

A SUIT OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly located. Apply at 40 West Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue.

A LADY AND GENT, OR A QUIET LADY CAN HAVE a large front Parlor, in an English basement house, or a small front Room, with Board for lady, at $3 and $9; all the modern improvements; family small. Apply at 24 Amity street.

AN ELDERLY WIDOW, WITHOUT FAMILY, WOULD let a pleasant furnished Room and Bedroom, with convenience for housekeeping or with Board; being a good nurse, would accommodate a lady who would require nursing. Apply at 250 West Twenty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

AT NO. 20 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Madison and Fourth avenues, handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board. A private table if desired.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A PLEASANT PLACE FOR SALE, IN NEW CANAAN, Conn.—House, barn, &c., new, with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden and two wells; beautiful location; eighteen acres adjoining if wanted. Price $3,000. Call at piano rooms, 296 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

AT WEST ORANGE—FOR SALE, A NEW AND TASTY Residence, with about one acre nicely improved; convenient to depot and within an hour of the city. Apply to J. W. SHEDDON, 363 Bowery, corner Fourth street.

A LARGE, MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, NEAR THE city by frequent trains, pleasant location, grounds beautifully arranged; lawn, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c. For sale very cheap, or exchange for city property liberally.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

A NICE TWO STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE, WELL LOcated, to rent or for sale. It has gas and water and fine yard, and is in good order.
CHAS. E. MILLS, 34 Cedar street.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—FOR SALE OR RENT, A FIRST class four story brown stone House, with or without Furniture. It is full width, well located, and has all improvements. Furniture very handsome, and as good as new.
CHARLES E. MILLS, 34 Cedar street.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for city property, West Morrisania, Westchester county, three minutes' walk from Melrose depot, nine miles from City Hall, one mile from boat; double House, filled in with brick, delightful situation, society select; three-quarters of an acre of ground, well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, trees and grape vines, fine shade trees, vegetable and flower garden tastefully cultivated. Apply to JOHN KEYS, 101 and 103 Suffolk street, from 1 to 4 P. M.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—IN ELTONA, WESTCHESTER county, eight minutes' walk from depot; the house is in splendid order and the grounds handsomely laid out, with plenty of choice fruit and shrubbery. Apply to J. B. HARRIOT, 17 Warren place, Charles street.

CHEAP PROPERTY—AT WEST HOBOKEN, FOR $10,000, 14 acres of land, two good houses, carriage house, plenty of young fruit, in the midst of great improvements; thirty minutes' walk from the ferry; $4,000 cash; $6,000 can remain on mortgage for three years. Apply to THOS. T. STORM, 238 West Thirteenth street.

COUNTRY SEAT ON HUDSON RIVER—TO EXchange, with Furniture and stock, for productive city, unincumbered. Improvements cost $14,000, [illegible] property, orchards of finest fruits; extensive front on the river; 2½ hours from city. Address D. D., station E Post office.

FIFTY ACRES OF FINE LAND, CHEAP FOR cash, or exchanged for piano or furniture; two valuable Patents for sale, or exchange for property; a nice Yacht to exchange for a piano or carriage. Money to loan on mortgage.
TIMPSON & BACKER, 83 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, 74 ELIGIBLE BUILDing Lots in the Seventh ward, Brooklyn, near Myrtle avenue. Apply to J. HUTCHINSON, No. 3 Bowling green, New York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, AT ORange, N. J. House, stable, carriage house and [illegible]. The house has water, gas and all modern improvements; ten to fifty acres of ground. For particulars inquire of J. P. KLINE, No. 150 Fulton street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—FARMS, CITY AND COUNTRY RESIdences; some for exchange; also all kinds of Business Chances, procuring Partners, selling Groceries, Saloons, &c., and all operations done in an office of this class.
F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, OR personal property, a new and valuable Patent; also "Scholarships" in Troy University; also a small travelling Exhibition to let, or sold cheap for cash. Apply at 77 Cedar street, No. 20.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, TOGETHER WITH FIVE acres of cultivated Land, on which are a number of fruit, shade trees, &c., located near Keyport, N. J. For particulars inquire of GEO. W. RAY, 303½ Broadway; or W. H. McALPIN, 73 Catharine street.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AS THE OWNer is going to Europe, a beautiful Building Site, 50 by 200 feet, fronting on Mount Pleasant avenue and Broad street, Newark, N. J. Apply to W. LONEY, 65 Fourth street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM OR GOOD Western lands or city lots, some of those beautiful four story brown stone Houses, north side of Fifty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; high stoop, stone vaults, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to S. W. CRONK or R. PELTON, 150 West Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington avenue and Thirty-ninth street, one four story House, with all the modern improvements. Also one at 94 Thirty-ninth street, built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises.

FARM CHEAP—OF THIRTY SIX ACRES, NEAR Northport, L. I.; good land and level, well fenced, wood, water and fruit; one and a half story house, seven rooms; barn, carriage house, crib, &c. Must be sold.
R. BLAKE, 11 Chambers street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CORNER HOUSE ON ONE OF the leading avenues. Also a large five story House for sale cheap; a Farm of 60 acres for sale or exchange, and one of 55 acres. Apply to P. ZEDALIO, 12 Centre street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PROPERTY, KNOWN as the Cromwell Manufacturing Company, at Cromwell, Conn., consisting of factories, foundry and dwellings, together with all the machinery belonging thereto, containing fourteen acres of ground, including the reservoir of six acres; also a grant from the Commonwealth of Connecticut for the exclusive use of water, with many other valuable advantages; this entire property will be sold on liberal terms, or, if desirable, property in this city or suburbs is offered; some money will be given in exchange. For further information application may be made to DYE & CURTIS, 383 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HIGHLY CULTIVATed Farm, 70 acres, near Morristown, New Jersey. Also one of 67 and one of 95 acres on Hudson River Railroad, Rensselaer county, N. Y. For particulars apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURchasing, a fine Country Residence, with two acres of land in town, garden and fruit, beautifully situated in the [illegible]

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A NEW THING.
MINER & STEVENS,
Manufacturers of first class Carriages,
72, 74 and 76 Walker street,
First door east of Broadway,
Are using on all their carriages and road wagons the Patent Malleable Grooved Axel Box, which causes the vehicle to run much lighter than the old fashion cast iron box.

A FINE PAIR OF PONY BUILT MORGAN HORSES for sale—16 hands high, with flag tails, beautiful drivers, perfectly kind and gentle. Also a splendid single Horse, a superfine harness or saddle beast, with a double set of light Harness, top Wagon, pole and shafts. Also a Trotting Wagon. All will be sold at a very moderate price. Apply at 60 West Thirtieth street.

A SPLENDID BAY MARE FIFTEEN AND A HALF hands high, raised on Long Island, and worth $200, will be sold for $125 if called for within two days. Apply at the livery stable, Fifty-second street, between Second and Third avenues.

ANY PERSON HAVING A PAIR OF HORSES FOR which he has no use for two months, and which require the best of care and attention, the advertiser would like to make an arrangement to keep them for their occasional use before a light wagon, on Staten Island. Address Horses, Herald office.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPtions, on Saturday, May 10, at 11 o'clock, at the New York Tattersalls, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-ninth street. Sale peremptory. See auction head.

BLACK HORSE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDsomest on Central Park, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind and can trot in 2 45; price $650. Inquire for John, at Underhill and Fleet's livery stable, Lafayette place.

CARRIAGES, HORSES AND HARNESS FOR SALE—AT the Brooklyn (Kavanagh) Manufactory and Warerooms. The most approved and fashionable spring styles of Carriages, Britts, Phaetons, Caleches, Top and Open Buggies, Germantown and other Rockaways, Grocers' and Business Wagons, Depot and Hotel Carriages, and second hand Carriages and Wagons of all kinds; also Horses, Harness and Saddlery. 10 Nevins street and 184 Fulton avenue.

CART HORSE WANTED—ABOUT 16 HANDS HIGH; one that will stand without tying; price about $100. Call at Troy steamboat office, pier 15 North river.

DOUBLE SET OF ELEGANT LIGHT HARNESS AND a two third seat trotting Wagon, with pole and shafts, made by D. J. Dusenbury, in fine order, for sale at a stable 24 West Thirteenth street. Price $150; cost $25[illegible].

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY COUPE HORSE, 16 HANDS high, stylish and prompt driver. Sold for want of use. Inquire of A. McBRIDE, 202 East Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—A TRUSTEE SORREL MARE, SOUND AND kind in every respect; a fine saddle beast, and not surpassed in harness. Apply at TURNURE'S Riding Academy, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, for Mr. D.'s mare.

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA EAST, fifteen good young Horses, which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged. Also a Farm to exchange. Apply at the corner of Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue, rear of wood yard.
HUGH LAHERY.

FOR SALE—THE TROTTING MARE LADY POST. She is a Tom Thumb colt, 15½ hands high, sound and gentle, and can trot 100 miles in ten hours. Is at Oakley's stable, Hoboken, N. J., near the ferry.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, IN very good order for immediate use; accommodates six persons, including the coachman; very comfortable for winter use, having moveable front partitions and heavy inside linings. Can be seen at Johnson's livery stable, 16 Pearl street, near the Battery. Price $250.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS old this spring, warranted sound and kind in harness and under the saddle; it would be hard to match her for endurance and beauty of movements; can be seen at Philip Cleary's stables, in Eighteenth street, near Broadway. Also for sale, a Canadian Pony, 14 hands high, a first rate animal. The owner can be seen at 42 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, suitable for any light business. Apply at JOHN BALDWIN'S, 241 Grand street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—SIX SEAT COACH (ROCKAWAY), AT nearly half its cost; been used not ten times; built by Dunn, to order, with high wheels. Will be sold at Auction at Tattersall's, Sixth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, on Saturday, May 10, at 12 o'clock, if not before at private sale.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BLOODED MARE, DARK bay, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, long tail, kind in harness and under the saddle, and can trot fast for an untrained horse; warranted in every respect. Price $100. Inquire of A. J. Thompson, at the stable, Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, or at 14 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—A BAY COLT, 11½ HANDS HIGH. CAN trot fast and stylish. Warranted sound and kind. Can be seen at No. 43 Charles street.

FOR SALE—FOUR SINGLE HORSES, GOOD FOR saddle or wagon; one large Horse, one pair bay Horses, 15½ hands high, very stylish and good travellers. All to be sold cheap, at 35 and 37 West Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A LONG ISLAND BRED HORSE, JUST in from Suffolk county, bright bay, six years old, about 15½ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness, and can trot in three minutes or better to a wagon. Can be seen at Carll & Lewis' stable, 24 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK SADDLE HORSE; has been ridden by lady nearly a year, perfectly gentle, sound and kind in all harness; six years old, 15½ hands. Will be sold for one-third less than his value. Any trial will be given. Call at 312 Cherry street.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE SEATED LIGHT ROCKAWAY, for one horse; will be sold very cheap, as the owner has no further use for it. Apply at 209 East Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN OF THE FINEST HORSES that have been in market this season, comprising matched pairs, coupe, road and saddle Horses; some very fast trotters. The above are the balance of twenty-four that came in from Livingston county ten days ago, and will be offered at low figures to close sales. Buyers will do well to call and examine them, as many of them are the premium animals of the State. Can be seen at Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby streets.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY OFFICE.
Arrears of Pay for resigned, deceased and discharged officers of the Army and Navy. Prize Money, Bounty Money, &c.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker.
33 Nassau street, New York, opposite the Post office.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL st., issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of the world through Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AT 111 GRAND STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF Broadway—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods, and personal property of every description, or bought and sold by JOSEPH A. JACKSON, auctioneer and broker.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, 7 30 UNITED States Treasury notes, and the first issue of Demand notes, bought and sold at the best rates by
F. P. JAMES & CO., 45 Wall street.

INTEREST ON CITY OF CHICAGO MUNICIPAL Water and Sewerage bonds, due in New York July 1 next, will be paid at any time after to-day, on the presentation of the coupons at my office in Chicago, or will be paid as heretofore, on July 1, in New York. SAM'L DUVAL,
Chicago, April, 1862. City Comptroller.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD LAND Grant Bonds, not assented, will be purchased by the undersigned until the 15th of this month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road. C. ALLADICE, 33 Wall street.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW YORK County Court House Stock."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Saturday, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The New York County Court House Stock," authorized by chapter 167 of the laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 15, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land required for a new Court House, and to erect such Court House thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for New York County Court House Stock," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 6, 1862.

PRIZE LISTS ARE NOW BEING MADE UP FOR the Blockading Squadron, and prizes are paid daily for the San Jacinto, Crusader, Constellation, Mohawk, &c., &c.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 33 Nassau street, New York, opposite the Post office.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED OFFICERS' PAY ACcounts adjusted and cashed, and army claims of all descriptions promptly arranged and collected at J. H. BLOUNT'S Army Claim office, 76 William street, corner of Liberty.

STATE PAY FOR SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS, UNder the late act of the State of New York, is now being collected by JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 33 Nassau street, New York, opposite the Post office.

TO LOAN—$5,000, $2,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to O. H. BAILEY, 220 Broome street.

WANTED—COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILroad first mortgage bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 52 William street.

$100 BOUNTY NOW DUE, WITH PENSIONS OF two and three years' volunteers, three months' militia, seamen and marines discharged on account of disability, or their widows and heirs, and all back dues collected. No charge for information.
MATHIAS OERTZEL, No. 4 Centre street.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums varying from $3,000 to $10,000, on first class real estate in the city. Address, giving description of property, box 3,770 Post office.

$50,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first class Broadway Property, worth double the amount. Principles only address W. T., box 3,000 Post office.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On productive real estate in this city or Brooklyn, in one or more sums. Apply in the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall street, to JOHN F. CONREY.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 305 BROADWAY, CORNER OF DUANE STREET, Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Business strictly confidential. T. H. RESSING, auctioneer and broker. Private entrance in Duane street, first door west of Broadway.

AT 653 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND STREET, room No. 5.—HENRY HYMAN advances cash on Diamonds, set or unset, or buys the same for cash; also on Watches, Silver Ware, Pianos, Jewelry and Personal Property.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET.—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND broker, makes liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or buys them at full value, at his private office, 66 Nassau street, room No. 2, up stairs. Business confidential.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET—THE HIGHEST PRICES advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Also Pawnbroker's Tickets bought for diamonds, watches, jewelry, guns, pistols, &c., at 77 Bleecker street, up stairs.
H. NEWTON.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS—ALSO FOR INDIA Camel's Hair Shawls. Money to loan. A few articles of Diamond Jewelry for sale cheap. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
BIRCH & COTTON'S
MINSTRELS,
Previous to their departure for Australia. The company comprises the following well known and talented artists—Billy Birch, Ben Cotton, R. Abecco, G. Bidaux, M. A. Scott, C. Goodwin, D. Braham, M. Riley, T. J. Peel, M. Barker, J. Bradshaw, C. V. Hand.
For particulars see future bills, programmes, &c.
Admission....50 cents.
Amphitheatre....25 cents.
C. V. HAND, Manager.

WALLACK'S.
Entrance on Broadway and Thirteenth street.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK
has great pleasure in acknowledging the unprecedented response made by the public to his endeavors that the standard and legitimate drama should be presented with a perfection of cast and detail hitherto unattempted. The unqualified success attending the effort induces him to announce a
FRESH SERIES OF SPLENDID REVIVALS.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY),
Third time here, Colman's sterling 5 act Comedy of the
JEALOUS WIFE.
Honored by a brilliant and crowded auditory at its last representation with the most unqualified marks of success, will be repeated to-night, with the same capital distribution.

Mr. Oakly	Mr. Charles Fisher
Major Oakly	Mr. Blake
Charles Oakly	Mr. Reynolds
Russet	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Trinket	Mr. Floyd
Sir Harry Beagle	Mr. Young
Captain O'Cutter	Mr. Norton
Williams	Mr. Pardoe
David	Mr. Turner
Mrs. Oakly	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Freelove	Miss Fanny Morant
Harriet	Mrs. Sloan
Toilet	Mrs. Reeves
Chambermaid	Miss Carman

To-morrow (Saturday),
Seventh time, Bulwer's standard play of the
LADY OF LYONS,
which has attracted six densely crowded audiences, who manifested their great gratification by the most enthusiastic plaudits ever heard within the walls of this establishment.
PROGRAMME FOR THE ENSUING WEEK—
Monday,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Tuesday,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Wednesday,
LOVE AND MONEY.
Thursday,
THE RIVALS.
Friday,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
In rehearsal,
MONEY, &C., &C.

THE GAIETIES. THE GAIETIES. THE GAIETIES.
616 BROADWAY,
616 UP STAIRS 616
616 UP STAIRS 616
In accordance with the request of numerous patrons of the
GREATEST INSTITUTION IN THE WORLD,
the proprietor has decided to exhibit all his attractions
FREE,
commencing Saturday evening, May 13, 1862.
On which occasion a grand demonstration will be made, calculated to develope the powers of good or evil of the fair [illegible]

[illegible]

WINTER GARDEN.
SEVENTEENTH NIGHT OF
MISS BATEMAN,
THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.
SEVENTH NIGHT OF
JULIA, IN "THE HUNCHBACK."
This play must be WITHDRAWN THIS WEEK to make room for "GERALDINE."
FRIDAY EVENING, May 9,
For the seventh time, Knowles' drama of
THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA	MISS BATEMAN
Master Walter	J. W. Wallack, Jr
Sir Thomas Clifford	Edwin Adams
Modus	A. H. Davenport
Fathom	W. Davidge
Helen	Mrs. Chanfrau

and a fine cast throughout.
Leader of the Orchestra....Mr. E. Mollenhauer
Doors open at 7½; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Box office open from 9 till 4. Seats may be secured in advance.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
will be produced the American Tragedy of
GERALDINE,
OR
THE HUNCHBACK BRIDE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager
E. L. DAVENPORT, H. C. JARRETT AND W. WHEATLEY.
Fourth week of the magnificent operatic spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS,
The brilliant success of which
FORMS AN EPOCH
in the annals of the
SPECTACULAR AND ARTISTIC TRIUMPHS
of the day, and induces the management to announce it
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE SPLENDID VOCALIZATION
OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
as well as her beautiful acting, is nightly received with
ROUND AFTER ROUND OF APPLAUSE
FROM
INTELLIGENT AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
filling the
SPACIOUS AUDITORIUM
from parquet to ceiling.
Brilliant reception of
ANNETTI GALETTI,
pronounced the
BEST TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST
in America.
MR. PETER RICHINGS AS DR. MATHANASIUS.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
A SPLENDID BALLET.
AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA
and an
EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Admission, Dress Circle and Parquet....50 cents
Secured Parquet Stalls....75 cents
Family Circle, entrance on Crosby street....25 cents
Doors open at quarter past 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at seven, to commence quarter before eight.
To-night and every night.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW SENSATION DRAMA,
Entitled,
REASON AND FOLLY;
OR,
LIFE IN PARIS.
Produced on Monday evening to a house literally crowded from parquet to ceiling. The piece has been presented with new scenery, appropriate costumes, exquisite music, intricate transformations and cast, by the entire strength of the company.

[illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the new and original play,
REASON AND FOLLY;
OR,
LIFE IN PARIS,
Adapted from the French expressly for this theatre, in
FOUR ACTS,
AND
A SERIES OF TABLEAUX
Which will be presented with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SONGS AND CHORUSES,
NEW DANCES
AND A
DISTRIBUTION OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be played the new and original Drame Fantastique, in four acts, called
REASON AND FOLLY;
OR, LIFE IN PARIS.

SATAN, a gentleman with whom we are all so familiar as to render further introduction unnecessary—his first appearance this season in everyday costume....Miss LAURA KEENE

MONSIEUR CENTIME, a stock broker who frequents the Bourse for pastime, perfectly au fait in the mystery of the Bulls and Bears, and up to the rise and fall in Brazilians and Africans....Miss LAURA KEENE

CHEY ALIER D'ECARTE, a young man about town, well versed in the game of Ecarte, blessed with a natural gift for prestidigitation and all the black arts generally, and who will infallibly name every eleventh card the moment he sees it, without any assistance from Adrien....Miss LAURA KEENE

MADAME CLARICE, a gushing and romantic female with an eye for the picturesque, who finds tropes in running brooks, figures of speech in stones, and ecstatic similitudes in everything....Miss LAURA KEENE

JOHN SMITH, Jr., a person whose name is familiar in our mouths as household words, and whose residence is designated with geographical and numerical accuracy, and with a frequency that is absolutely alarming in [illegible], and are indigenous to every large every authentic city directory (for further particulars see Trow, 1862-63)....Miss LAURA KEENE

SERGEANT OF POLICE, one of those excrescences which attach to all municipal governments, the peculiar aversion of all honest people tainted with distributive ideas in regard to property, personal and otherwise, or in any way infected with the belief in agrarian philosophy....Miss LAURA KEENE

MONSIEUR RODOLPHE, Principal of the Academy for the education of usurers, a person of liberal turn of mind when his mind is turned toward himself, who never does anything under one hundred per cent, and who has an affair on hand which promises one hundred and fifty....Miss LAURA KEENE

MONSIEUR PARTOUT, the original inventor of the passe-partout, a man of large experience and narrow ideas, who makes his appearance on behalf of Satan solely for the purpose of tempting and testing the repentance of Messieurs Kerven and Delmarre....Miss LAURA KEENE

GENEVIEVE, a popular actress, and of course an angel in disguise, not to say a number of disguises, which—well, as she makes the explanation herself during the course of the drama, the mention of the matter would simply be an anti-climax, and [illegible]

[illegible]

ON TO RICHMOND.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

[illegible]

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Pike, Co. B, lost left leg.
Second Lieutenant R. D. Johnson, Co. A, slightly wounded.
First Sergeant Benj. F. Lee, Co. B, mortally.
First Sergeant H. H. Daniels, Co. A.
Sergeant G. H. Evans, Co. A, severely.
Sergeant John Shanahan, Co. B, wounded.
Corporal Willard Eddy, Co. H.
Corporal W. A. Wallace, Co. I.
Corporal W. Kearle, Co. A, slightly wounded.
Private John Rasch, Co. A, severely.
Private Joel Cowen, Co. B, severely.
Private William L. Mather, Co. D, severely.
Private Lyman Hasib, Co. D, slightly.
Jas. Aken, Co. B, wounded.
Chas. Dunham, Co. B, wounded.
Chas. Fraser, Co. B, wounded.
P. H. Gallup, Co. E.
J. W. Sesson, Co. E.
George Cannon, Co. E.
James Beatle, Co. I.
Henry Harlick, Co. I.
Hugh Mills, Co. I.
Thomas Lemon, Co. K.
Thos. Oakley, Co. D, slightly.
James Dadmon, Co. D, slightly.
L. O. Gledden, Co. B, slightly.
H. Covert, Co. D, slightly.
William H. Custo, Co. D, slightly.
John B. Farnham, Co. B, slightly.
William Jay, Co. B, severely.
J. E. F. McClary, Co. B, slightly.
W. H. Bates, Co. D, mortally wounded.
Charles Moore, Co. B, severely.
Jacob Lung, Co. B, severely.
George K. Bradshaw, Co. B, severely.
H. Richter, Co. B, slightly.
Thomas Moore, Co. D, slightly.

AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT,
NEAR YORKTOWN, May 6, 1862.

The Effect of the Victory—Visit of the Senate War Committee—The Maker of the Rebel Torpedoes—The Sick and Wounded en route for Philadelphia and New York, &c.

I did not think I should write another letter from this locality; but fain so will it. General Fitz John Porter's division is here still, it will not be here many hours longer. In carrying out Gen. McClellan's programme to "push the enemy to the wall," an important work has [illegible]

AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN. [continued text illegible]

THE GUNBOATS AT WEST POINT.

Our York River Correspondence.

[illegible]

THE LATEST.

[illegible]

McCLELLAN'S ROUTE TO RICHMOND.

[illegible]

City Court House, which is a post village, situated at about thirty miles in an air line south southeast of Richmond. The population of the county, according to the last published returns, was five thousand two hundred, of which more than one-half were slaves.

The county of New Kent contains about one hundred and ninety square miles, or over one hundred and twenty-one thousand acres. The Pamunkey river forms its boundary on the northeast, and the Chickahominy on the southwest. The surface of the country is moderately hilly, and the soil of a middling quality. The Pamunkey river, and its continuation on the York river, are navigable along the whole border of the county, which was formed in 1654. Its capital is New Kent Court House, which, besides the capital buildings, contains but a few stores, and is situated at about thirty miles east of Richmond. The population of the county at last returns was a little over six thousand, of whom nearly thirty-five hundred were slaves.

Henrico county has an area of two hundred and eighty square miles, or nearly one hundred and eighty thousand acres. About one half of this area is embraced in that particular portion of Virginia denominated the peninsula. The James river forms its boundary on the southwest and the Pamunkey on the northeast. The surface of the country is diversified by hills of moderate height, presenting abrupt precipices along the banks of the rivers. The soil, with small exceptions, is light and inferior. The dividing line between the tertiary and primary formations passes through the county. Large quantities of bituminous coal are procured in the western part. The Falls of James river, at Richmond, afford extensive water power. The James River and Kanawha Canal has its eastern terminus in this county, and three lines of railway connect with each other at Richmond. Henrico is the most populous county in the State, and its capital is also the capital of the State—Richmond. It was named in honor of Prince Henry, of England, son of James the First. The population, according to the last published returns, was about forty-four thousand, of whom about sixteen thousand were slaves.

The portion of York county embraced in the prescribed area does not consist of more than ten square miles, or about six thousand acres. The surface of the country is nearly level, and but little of interest in that particular neighborhood is to be seen or described.

THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER.

The Chickahominy river is situated in the southeastern part of Virginia, and rises in Hanover county and falls into the James river about seven miles above Jamestown Island. It divides Henrico and Charles City counties, on the right, from Hanover, New Kent and James City counties on the left. It furnishes extensive water [illegible]

General Scott on the Victory.

[illegible]

... reading the cheering despatches of General McClellan's triumphs at Williamsburg and the gallant charge of General Hancock, our veteran patriot exclaimed to his friends, who were assembled in his library, "Did I not tell you that McClellan, Halleck, Hancock (and others whom he named), were the men? These are glorious men, and will reflect honor and credit on their country." During a portion of the same day the General drove through the city, and was everywhere greeted with cheers. He was continually stopped by friends to converse on the glorious news, and to all he willingly gave a cheerful reply.

While alluding to the veteran General, it may be interesting to his acquaintances to state that he intends to spend the summer among his old friends and companions at West Point. He appears to consider the war evidently drawing to a close and the rebellion all but finally crushed, the finishing touches of which will be given within the next few days.

THE VERY LATEST.

Arrival of the Divisions of Gens. Franklin and Sedgwick at West Point—Gen. Porter's Division Embarked for the Same Destination—Rapid Pursuit of the Flying Rebels—Their Retreat Supposed to be Cut Off, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1862.

The Washington *Star* says:—The Secretary of War has the following, taken from the special correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:—

The divisions of Generals Franklin and Sedgwick, numbering about twenty thousand men, have been landed at West Point, twenty miles above Williamsburg, at the head of York river; and the division of General Porter is now embarking on steamers for the same destination, together with the Rhode Island and other batteries, and the river from Yorktown up is lined with steamers and transports. No doubt is entertained but that they will intercept and cut off the fleeing rebels, unless they escape across the James river.

The despatches received at the War Department to-day relate chiefly to movements of our army on the Peninsula, and are for this reason not made public. They bring assurances that General McClellan is energetically taking means to follow up the splendid victory he has won, by the capture or destruction of the whole of Jeff. Davis' force between Richmond and Yorktown.

In the absence of authentic information from the peninsula, the city is filled to-night with all sorts of exaggerated rumors, but they are no longer doleful. There are no stories of defeats or repulses of the federal army, but victory is piled on victory and success upon success.

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

Great Rejoicing Over the Yorktown Victory—The Skirmish with Ashby's Rebel Cavalry, &c.

NEWMARKET, Va., May 7, 1862.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Galena, Aroostook and Port Royal Gone Up the James River.

SEWALL'S POINT EVACUATED.

The Monitor, Naugatuck, &c., Left for That Point,

Reported Evacuation of Norfolk by the Rebels.

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8—7 A. M.

The iron-clad ship-of-war Galena and the gunboats Aroostook and Port Royal started up James River at six o'clock this morning. They have passed Day's Point battery, and heavy firing has been heard up the river since their departure. They will cut off the river communication with the rebel army of the Chickahominy.

Instantly after the gunboats started the rebel tug J. B. White came out in front of Newport's News, having left Norfolk this morning, with a crew and two citizens on board, on a mission to Tanners Point. By previous consent, they ran over to Newport's News and surrendered to General Mansfield. This is the third time they have attempted to escape, and they are now most happy individuals.

Sewall's Point is being evacuated. The Monitor, Naugatuck and several gunboats have just left for that point.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1862.

A despatch from Fredericksburg states that it is currently reported and generally believed there that Norfolk has been evacuated by the rebels.

NEWS FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1862.

On Monday afternoon Gen. McDowell, accompanied by Generals Augur and Patrick, and escorted by a battalion of the Harris Light Cavalry, made a reconnoissance about two miles beyond Fredericksburg, and drove in the rebel pickets, capturing one of them. No casualties were sustained on our side.

Much excitement exists in the Brooklyn Fourteenth militia regiment on account of the determination of Gov. Morgan to change its designation to that of the Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers. The change is violently opposed by the whole regiment. Even private letters addressed to Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers are returned unopened. An order of the War Department, addressed Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers, or Fourteenth New York State Militia, was refused. Lieutenant Waldron, commissioned in the Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers, upon reporting to the Colonel, was informed that no such regiment was known to exist, and his commission was ignored. General Van Rensselaer has come to Washington to have the matter settled. The regiment clings to the title under which it won a high reputation in the battle of Bull run, and possesses the sympathy of all the general officers. It is determined to resist to the utmost the change of name.

The unfinished monument to the memory of Mrs. Washington, in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, has been shamefully defaced by the rebel soldiery, who used it as a target. It is covered with profane writings and obscene caricatures, and scaled by bullets, some of which are buried in the marble.

The Mayor of Fredericksburg has stationed a guard at the railroad bridge beyond the town to protect it from destruction by the rebels. Measures have also been taken to prevent the removal of property, hitherto extensively practised by the rebel sympathizers.

The cemeteries in the vicinity of Fredericksburg are filled with the graves of children, victims of scarlet fever last winter. In a population of four thousand, three hundred children died with this disease during the winter months.

Visitors to Fredericksburg from the Union lines describe their reception by the inhabitants as very amusing. The men stare defiantly, or turn their backs. The women turn up their noses, or laugh derisively, and the children exclaim, "I see a Yankee," "There goes a Yankee." Even those who have been kindly received within the federal camps are frigid in reciprocating hospitalities.

No reliable information has been received during the last few days in regard to the movements of the enemy on the Rappahannock. Contrabands continue to flock in, but they betray great ignorance of the rebel operations. Some of the slaves, who left when our forces first advanced to Falmouth, have returned home, declaring the road to freedom not so smooth as they anticipated, and preferring their customary easy labor to uncertain gains and the absence of the care of those to whom they have been wont to look for assistance.

Alleged Attempt to Murder by a Southern Negro.

Early last evening two negroes, named Thomas Gant and Joseph Chamberlin, became engaged in a dispute in a store, corner of Broome and Clark streets, which came very near resulting fatally to one of the party. It seems that Gant, who is a Southern negro, and upon whose person was found a number of Confederate notes, has, it is alleged, since his arrival in New York been considerably annoyed by Chamberlin sleeping with his wife, and last evening determined to have revenge. He, accordingly, while in a dispute with Chamberlin, seized a large cheese knife and made a plunge at his antagonist, and would have inflicted a fatal blow had not Chamberlin made a sudden jump from beyond the weapon. He then ran out into the street followed by Gant, when officer H. F. Jones, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, being near, overhauled Gant and knocked the weapon out of his hand. He then seized him and conveyed him to the station house, where Chamberlin made a charge against him of attempting to take his life. He was accordingly locked up.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, May 8, 1862.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

[illegible]

Whalemen.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

American Ports.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SMITH & BROTHER'S

NEW YORK

PALE

XXX

ALE.

[illegible]